THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,705—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
27th July	EGYPT	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12358
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12358		

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S.S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. 1912
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. ,,
Olympia	5124	T. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	224
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,269
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
b Kanzler	...3000	Schapp	... 2nd August 1912.
Markgraf	...3680	Jantzen	... 17th August 1912.
b President	...3310	Schutt	..... 2nd Sept, 1912.

b Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 10th July, 1912.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	1st August	9 a.m.	
Lhasa	2184	Friday	2nd August	†6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 31st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana" 2998 Tons on 3rd August.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons, on 10th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
26th July, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassidce	19th Dec. 1912

PASSAGE FARES "S" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga	20th Aug. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	P. Magazzini.	15th Sept. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belaito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE :	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	,, ,, 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico.
Singapore,	Hankow,	Panama,
Hongkong,	Peking.	Colon.
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe,	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of love and marriage that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingers and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that quality for quality there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

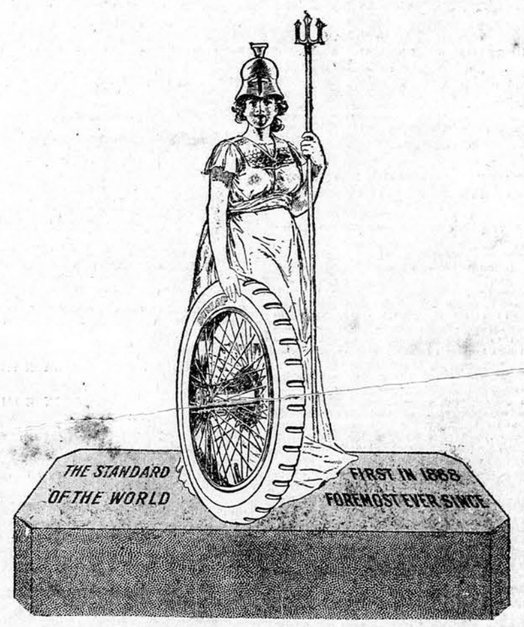
FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)



Brittania Rules the Waves
AND

DUNLOPS

Rule the Roads.

Dunlop Tyres are a product of expert British Workmanship, combined with the highest grade material, Dunlop Tyres by the test of experience have been shown the

BEST FOR INDIA.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,	MADRAS,	CALCUTTA,
3 Wallace St.	188c Mount Rd.	3, Mangoe Lane.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

BATLIWALA'S ACUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the HOLDERS of DEBENTURES of the above Company, secured by the Debenture Trust Deed bearing date the 15th August, 1904, that the Debentures secured by the said Indenture fall due on 15th August, 1912, and that the same will be paid off on an after that date next, at the Registered Office of the Company, at 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, upon delivery to the Company of the Debentures with a receipt endorsed thereon signed by the holders for the moneys thereby secured. Notice is hereby also given that INTEREST on the said Debentures will cease from the said 15th day of August, 1912.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

13, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 25th July, 1912.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR Rs. 50 LAKHS REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 1 P.M. ON MONDAY, THE 5TH AUGUST, 1912.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Bengal in Council by an order No. 89 Marine, dated the 19th July, 1912, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette," on the 24th July, 1912, has been pleased to authorise the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other Rupee and Sterling Loans at present outstanding, with Loans from Government, and with any further Loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Act. The Debentures, and the interest thereon, are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested, or which may hereafter become vested, in the Commissioners and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents, and charges leviable under the Act.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable, half-yearly on the 15th day of February and the 15th day of August, at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 15th February, 1913.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years, and the Commissioners are required under section 24 of their Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income by way of sinking fund such amounts as will suffice to liquidate the Loan within that period. The sinking funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by the Local Government and are annually examined by the Accountant General, Bengal.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or branches, to credit of the Commissioners, or at the Commissioners' office, and the balance 98 per cent. must be paid on or before the 14th day of August, 1912. Interest will accrue from the 15th August 1912. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 14th August, 1912.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust, at the Commissioners' office, Kolla Ghat Street, up to 1 o'clock p. m., on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1912. Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, at whose office, a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen or form the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

H. J. HILARY,
Secretary.

24th July, 1912.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR Rs. 50 LAKHS REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

To

THE SECRETARY,

To the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta,

I / We the undersigned hereby apply for _____ Debentures of Rs. _____ each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the _____, 1912, and I / We send herewith a receipt for Rs. _____ being 2 per cent. deposit* on the par value of the Debentures, and I / We undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me / us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 14th day of August, 1912.

The amount I / We undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs. _____ per cent.

Signature _____

Address _____

Dated _____ 1912.

*The deposit may also be sent with the Tender.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 6th November, 1912 for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES for the Civil and Military Police in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1913 to 31st March, 1915.

2. Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

3. All supplies must be strictly in accordance with the sealed samples and specifications.

4. Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

5. In tendering, quotations for all the articles in any one Schedule, should be given, otherwise the same may not be considered.

6. Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance, the lowest or any tender.

H. C. NANGLE,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "NEWBY HALL,"

ARRIVED on 25th July, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 25th July, 1912.

THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Directors have declared an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 each, free of income tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1912, and is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49-51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after 5th August, 1912, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 1st day of August, 1912, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
[TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July. 1912.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 8th August, 1912, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMUNICATION having been restored the usual services will on and from TO-MORROW, the 25th July, 1912, be resumed with the exception of Nos. 36 and 49 UP and 23 and 39 DOWN which will be CANCELLED until further notice.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th July, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to Tram Terminus in Dr. Rozario's compound the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes, press, wardrobe, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, table ornaments, camphorwood chests, Breston-Humber gents' bicycle, table and hanging lamp, iron safe on stand etc., the property of Mr. J. Rosario and others.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, cupboards, sofas, chairs, iron safes, phonographs, oakwood revolving top office tables, American 14 stops organ.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mahomedi Aiwaz :—Tin trunk, wearing apparels, etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

1 peugot motor cycle, about 3½ H. P.
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES, CHUBB'S SAFE, etc. at the "Government Central Press," Custom House Road, Fort.

Under instructions from the Superintendent "Government Central Press," Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following treadle paging machine, board and card cutting machine improved Allison hand press demi-size, iron frame ruling machine for hand-power, a three-roller ink grinding machine, worked both by power and hand, super royal cylinder, printing machine, book sewing machine, foolscap folio, Stero casting box, punching and eyeletting machine, brass types, hand perforating rollers, paging figure boxes, foolscap size cover gauge, old English cases, hand indesing roller, lever weighing scale, heading types, Chubb's iron safe, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the machines will be on view from Monday 29th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HANSLI TANK ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Mr. Karsondas Thackersey Ramjee, the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 3rd day of August, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahadeo Pandurang Negweker, by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to the said mortgagee, in the indentures of mortgage, dated the 20th day of February, 1908, and further charge dated the 17th day of December, 1909, the following very valuable landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS :—All those two pieces or parcels of land, now formed into one, containing by admeasurement 3437 square yards or thereabouts according to conveyance dated 27th January, 1906, and 3465 square yards according to the Collectors Bills and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 34, 727, 728, 34, New Nos. 3452, 4670, 4671 and 3535, Old Survey Nos. 361, 361, 161 and 361 and New Survey Nos. 2-3-1441 and 1-1440 together with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon, assessed by Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward Nos. 4250 (1) and (2), 4251-4253, 4274 (2) 4276, 4291-4292, 4293 and Street Nos. 611, 611A, 612-614, 635A, 637, 651, 652, 653 and all which premises are situate on the South side of Hansli Tank Road, Dadar, at Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Gangadas Keshawdas Mehta and partly by the property of Ram Gopal Patel, on or towards the West partly by the property of Joao Miranda and partly by the property belonging to Church of N. S. Da Salvacao, on or towards the North by the said Hansli Tank Road and on or towards the South by the property of Kashinath Babu Moray Nana Haldankar and were formerly are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagee.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetjee Hiralal & Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, or the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.
Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply for particulars at once to :—
THE MANAGING AGENTS.

WANTED :—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

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SAUL and DAVID

One of the Finest Biblical Subjects Shown.

FULL OF MAGNIFICENT COLOURED SCENERY.

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CHURNI ROAD.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FILMS FOR SALE. Tel. No. 1271.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.
Rs. 50,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

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The Story of the Great Discoverer.
THE COMING OF COLUMBUS.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hollo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lincyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid-up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000,but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
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If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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FURNISHED FLAT WANTED. from October with three Bedrooms, Electric Light and Fans, sea with Sea view preferred. Apply No. 79, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO NEWLY BUILT up-to-date fashioned GODOWNS in Dongri-street at Kacha-Bazar opposite Masjid. For particulars apply to DWARKADAS J. SHROFF, 25 Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Building.

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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 32d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also inches Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal — Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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WANTED.—MESS CATERER, for G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, at Camp Devlali, 7th to 14th September, 1912. Apply to THE ADJUTANT, in person, at his Office, near G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Parel, where further particulars can be had.

TO BE LET.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Quetta (Baluchistan).

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Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner", with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

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THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges either new or super-seding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.

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—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

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Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 24.] [BOMBAY, JULY 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 5-8		1-8
do. Rentes ...	92		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 7-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 7-8		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	28		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 5-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25 1-2	0-1	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. New York...	4·87 3-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-4	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-16	1-16	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-2	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 35,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 8,20,000 " to Bombay
" 6,00,000 " to Madras

" 50,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 57 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 57 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 71,50,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot — Steady. Good business done
Futures — Quiet—Steady.
Manchester — Quiet with limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 "
Imports ... 9,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 7·21+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2+1-15

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·96	6·91	6·82
+02	+02	+04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·75	6·71	6·70
+04	+04	+04
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·70	6·70	6·71
+04	+03	+03

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·46 Jan. 12·45.
New York Noon call Oct. 12·50 Jan. 12·49.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 12·63 Jan. 12·65.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 1,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 900
" Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
" Exports to Continent ... 2,000
" Spot Cotton ... 13·00+20
Futures—Month of Oct 12·62+22 — Advanced on favourable cables and on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·61+22

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 13 1-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Oct ... 12·75+19
Futures month of Dec ... 12·74+18
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-4+1-8
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 36 7-8+1-8
Do Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Wheat unchgd.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 57+1-2
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 3-3—1-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk alone.
Tone—Firm

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 65 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done & Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 62s—3d
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do Name of Port—London—Sellers—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam—Value.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6 7-8 unchgd
July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 11 1-4—1-2d
July-Aug.—Value—Easier.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 89 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 1-8—3-4
Best English selected Copper:... £ 83 1-2 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12 6—Value.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 6
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Practically nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 10 7 1-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ... Oct-Dec.
13 1 1-2—Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Dearer on bear covering.—Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 9+1 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Steady, but very quiet,
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Java-Sugar:—Nothing doing. Prices Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [25TH JULY, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...........	25	30,055
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	19	22,803

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

Yesterday the whole of the fifty lakhs of Councils were allotted in bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. there being no applications for T.T. Tenderers received 57 per cent The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4d. T.T. 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Bills. There has been little business doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being small, and Private Bills still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months'sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do France ...170 1-2 to 170 3-4
Do. do Marks ...138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...147
Shanghai " ...203
Japan " ...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 96 15-16 for Cash and 96 7-8 for the near Settlement but declined 1-16 during the early part of the day. Only a moderate business is reported, and at the close prices have further given way 1-16 in all positions.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 13 0
1st Settlement ... " 96 12 0
2nd " ... " 96 10 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed easier with decline of 1-16 in ready and forward, rates being 27 7-8 and 28 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 60 5-8. The market opened easier at 70 3-4 ex duty for ready, but prices have improved 1-4 during the day and a moderate business has been done, the market closing steady as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 9
Australian " ... ... " 23 15 9
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... " 71 0 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 71 0 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 71 3 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... " 80 6 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 80 6 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 80 9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets report another sharp rise on closing yesterday. The advance is attributed to bull manipulation on rumours of the National Ginners' report of the average condition of the crop showing a decline of four points during July. The local market opened firm at Rs. 31 1-2 for good Broach and has remained at about this prices during the day, with only a small business doing. The Liverpool opener reports an advance of 7 to 8 points the July-August position having touched 7·04. Closing prices are as under, the tone of the market being steady.

For ready cotton there has been rather more enquiry and prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 324 March
Good M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 314 1-2 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat " 311 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... " 308 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon " 302 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... " 299 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... " 287 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... " 277 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... " 280 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... " 285-6 Dec.
" " " ... " 293 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... " 265 Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar " 298 July-Aug
Good H. G. Westerns ... " 270 "
Good M. G. Westerns ... " 280 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales 10,000
Total Imports 8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
7·04	6·99	6·90	6·83	
+08	+03	+08	+08	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·78	6·78	6·78	6·78	6·75
+07	+08	+08	+08	+07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet with little doing and prices are easier.

We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 2 0 B.T.
September ... " 12 15 3 R.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... " 10 13 0 "

RAPESEED:—Steady.
We Quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 7 6
Brown Cawnpore ready ... " 8 6 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ... " 9 4 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0 D J
Black Kutni ... ... " 46 8 0 D J

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet and easier. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs 12 15 0 B. T.
Forward ... ... " 13 12 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 36 12 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 8 0
Forward ... ... " 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote :—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 45 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 2 0 R. T.

BARLEY :—
Ready (per candy 6 3-4 cwts.)...Rs. 26 8 0

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 6 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ... " 5 7 0 "
" " May 1913 ... " 5 8 3 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay 1,762 1-2
Bank of India 65 1-2
Eastern Bank 87
Indian Specie 64 3-4

MILLS.

David 452 1-2
Khattau Makanji Mill 1,400
Kohinoor 775
Manockji Petit 2,670
New Great Eastern 245
Standard 1,360

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 180
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 190
Bombay S. N. Ord. 295
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 22 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 537 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	2,866	bales.
Wheat ...	21,808	cwts.
Linseed ...	6,791	"
Rapeseed ...	1,713	"
Gingellyseed ...	299	"
Poppyseed ...	861	"
Groundnuts...	857	"
Castorseed ...	2,763	"
Rice ...	3,033	"
Myrabollams..	933	"
Cottonseed ...	140	"
Mowraseed ...	629	"
Gram ...	927	"
Joowar ...	122	"
Maize ...	Nil.	
Barley ...	631	"

THE KARACHI MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 25.

There is undoubtedly some improvement in the market, as the result of good rains having fallen upcountry. There is a slightly better demand and some improvement in deliveries.

Dealers are making good profits in white mulls and nainsooks, but business in white shirtings has been overdone, and consequently losses are being made and stocks are heavy. Dealers are also doing well in narrow width grey shirtings, of which there is at present some scarcity.

Cotton continues very firm, and manufacturers are asking for increased prices. Some considerable business has been done in Manchester, but seemingly not for this market.

During the week ended 22nd July, 951,886 cwts. of wheat were exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since 1st January, up to 12,950,128 cwts. as against 11,734,621 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1911.

Freights are firm, and the tendency is to higher rates. Steamers do not seem plentiful, and owners are holding for full rates. Only two charters are reported this week. The monsoon rain which has fallen now throughout those parts of the country, which most needed it, has had good effect on export prospects, and shippers are more inclined to book freight ahead than they were at the beginning of the week. With reports of bumper crops everywhere, tonnage is likely to be well engaged and rates fully maintained.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle, Leg, Shoulder — From As. 3 1-2 to As. 5 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney from As. 8 to As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 10 to As. 12 per doz.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 5 to As. 6 per lb.
Soup Meat from As. 1 1-4 to As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.
Hump from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Sirloin from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Tongue from As. 4 to As. 5 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1¼ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret nil
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 4 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 2 to As. 6 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 5 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 14 to Re. 1 1-2 each.
Chickens from As. 8 to As. 10 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 1 1-8 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 10 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2½ to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs 2 1-2 per doz.
Grapes from As. 6 to As. 8 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Madras) Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 1-2 to Rs. 9 per doz.
do. (Nilam) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas from As. 4 to As. 5 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 4 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As 1 1-4 to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 per seer.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes As. 1 per seer.
Double Beans As. 1¼ per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 5 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies. 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-4 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CONNELL.—July 17, at Pen-y-rock, Newbridge Hill, Weston, Bath, the wife of Major C. F. Connell, 69th Punjabis, of a daughter.
DAVIES.—July 3, at Vedistan, Aberdovey, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. S. P. Davies, Indian Army, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 6 a. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre., 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : " A faithful man shall abound with blessings, but he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer s.s. "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March..........Folies Bergere..............Lincke
Overture.......Le Domino Noir............Auber
Valse ....The Whirl of the Waltz...Lincke
Selection ......Iolanthe ....Sullivan
Gavotte ....Softly, Unawares ....Lincke
Selection ......The Quaker Girl.............Monckton
Two Step ......In the Clover ....Thurban

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Committee of the Indo-British Institution acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 318-15, the proceeds of the performance of "The New Boy" at the Commercial Gymkhana on July 13th.

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.—In the list of donations to the Lady Clarke Endowment Fund the sum of Rs. 30 credited to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., should have been shown against the name of Mr. Donald N. Graham.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The breach between Karjat and Lonavla on the G. I. P. Railway having been repaired the mails for Madras and Ceylon, will be closed at the General Post Office as usual at 8 p. m. from to-day.

THEFT.—Mr. Baddrudin Abdulla, living at Kambekar Street, has reported to the police that on Wednesday, during his absence on business, his house was entered, and a cupboard broken open. Cash and some topazes of the value of Rs. 30 were stolen.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—As Mr. P. Wren, M.A., Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, is unable to come down to Bombay to deliver an address announced in the programme for next Saturday, the same has been indefinitely postponed. On Sunday the 28th instant, the usual class of the Brotherhood will be conducted by Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar.

ALLEGED SILK FRAUD.—Jamnadas Khimdas, trading at Jackeria Street Market, reported to the police on Wednesday, that a Mahomedan customer selected some pieces of silk valued at Rs.254 and ordered them to be sent to his shop at Bhendy Bazar. A servant was despatched with the goods and the customer took delivery paying the man Rs. 100 on account and telling him to call for the balance in an hour or so." The complainant then went himself and demanded payment in full. The customer told him that he had no money but would settle in the morning. In the morning when he went to Bhendy Bazar he was told that the customer had on the previous evening disposed of the silk by auction and disappeared.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
July	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
26	m 10 28	26 8	m 2 57	17 5
	9 41 a	24 2	4 25 a	20 10
27	m 11 3	27 2	m 3 40	17 3
	10 26 a	24 6	5 2 a	20 4
28	m 11 33	27 6	m 4 20	17 0
	11 5 a	24 11	5 35 a	19 9
29	m 0 1	27 10	m 4 58	16 9
	11 41 a	25 4	6 6 a	19 3
30	m 0 28 a	28 0	m 5 34	16 7
			6 35 a	18 10
31	m 0 15	25 8	m 6 8	16 7
	0 54 a	28 0	7 3 a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July 26 (Friday) Sunrise 6h 14m Sunset 7h 17m
" 27 (Saturday) " 6h 14m " 7h 17m
" 28 (Sunday) " 6h 14m " 7h 16m
" 29 (Monday) " 6h 15m " 7h 16m
" 30 (Tuesday) " 6h 15m " 7h 15m
" 31 (Wednesday) " 6h 15m " 7h 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 29th, 9h, 58-2m. a.m. ; Last Quarter, Aug 6th, 9h. 47-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 13th, 1h. 27-6m. a. m. First Quarter, July 19th, 10h, 26-6m. p. m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th July, 1912.

160. Meeting—A meeting for the members of No 2 Company B. V. A. will be held at the B. V. A. Headquarters at 7 p.m. on Friday 26th July, 1912.

163 Meeting—A meeting will be held in the B B and C I Ry Institute, Parel, at 7 p m on Thursday 1st August, 1912, in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

All members of the Corps and Englishmen resident in the neighbourhood are cordially invited to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

Moderate Rainfall in Central Area.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The sligt depression at the head of the Bay has disappeared and another now lies over the east of the Central Provinces and east of Central India. Rainfall has accordingly been moderately heavy over the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, in Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Lower Burma ; fairly general in Mysore, on the Madras Coast (North), in Rajputana, the United Provinces, Bengal and Assam ; local in South-East Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, Gujarat, Central Punjab and Upper Burma.

The principal amounts were:—Murmogoa, Mercara, and Calicut, each four inches; Cochin and Trivandrum, each two ; Pachmarhi and Khandwa, each an inch and a half ; Chanda, 2 inches ; Seoni, three ; Hoshangabad, seven ; Pendra and Sutna, each one inch; Indore, two inches; Surat, Jaipur and Sialkot, each an inch and a half ; Chakrata, two inches ; Mainpuri, Sambalpur, and Jessore, each an inch and a half ; Naya Dumka, one inch ; Calcutta, two inches ; Darjeeling, three inches ; Lashio, an inch and a half ; Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Moulmein and Victoria Point, two inches, and Tavoi, three inches.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the Punjab.

EARTHQUAKE.

A shock of moderate severity at its origin, at about 2,000 miles away, was recorded in Simla yesterday at 17 hours 41 minutes.

AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 24.

At Botad on Sunday 3in. 50cts. of rain fell and on Monday 1in. 39cts. making the total rainfall 12in. 30cts. The total rainfall at Wadhwan city is 8 inches at Wadhwan Junction, below 5 inches. Yesterday, heavy rain fell at Songad, the fall measuring 8 inches in three hours' time. The quarters of the railway staff were flooded, water having rushed into them. The Sihore-Palitana line is again breached, and traffic is stopped. At Jetalsar, the total rainfall upto Tuesday morning was 25in. 54cts. Rain descended again in Bhownagar yesterday when 4in. 87cts. were measured ; the Kadi-Bhoyani section, on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is breached and traffic is stopped.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	33·76	36·10	35·27	33·82
Thursday, 25th July	0·16	0·28	0·28	0 34
Total	33·92	36·38	35·55	33·66
Same date last year..........	25·03	24·73	24·87	23·45

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 25.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·08	34·18	30·80	21·85

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 25th July. In.	Cts.	Total up-to-date. In.	Cts.
0	11	38	8

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 24th	93·3	83·0	...	0·00
Jask	98·3	87·8	...	0·00
Muskat 24th	94·3	86 6	...	0·00
Multan	109·3	88·5	...	1·97
Rawalpindi	103·4	79·9	...	5·23
Lahore	106·4	77·2	0·29	2·00
Sirsa	96·8	80·0	...	6·36
Ambala	95·5	79·9	...	8·53
Delhi	90·5	78·8	...	7·95
Agra	90 0	80 0	0·08	7·86
Mainpuri	89·3	78·1	1·32	11·45
Jhansi	89 5	79·5	...	15·51
Cawnpore	90·2	78·9	0·10	12 41
Allahabad	88·6	79·0	0·26	9·52
Jacobabad	113·6	89·8	...	0·15
Karachi	89·5	81·0	...	0·56
Ajmer	84·6	78·2	0·20	4·78
Jaipur	90·2	76·1	1·56	12·21
Kotah	81·8	75·7	0·17	11·15
Bhuj	91·5	79·9	...	9·38
Dwarka	87·8	80·7	...	14·88
Veraval	86·1	78·8	0·09	14·12
Rajkot	86·1	77·3	...	14·28
Bhavnagar Para	87·5	78·5	0·05	23·04
Surat	83 9	75·6	1·35	39 69
Ahmedabad	85·6	78·7	0·20	9·78
Deesa	84·3	77·9	0·16	6·68
Neemuch	8[illegible]·4	75 0	0·46	5·77
Indore	81·1	70·9	2·00	11·69
Jubbulpore	85·8	74·8	0·56	11·02
Saugor	82·3	75·6	0·25	10·87
Hoshangabad	81·6	72·9	7·00	17·60
Khandwa	83·2	72·6	1·39	6·20
Akola	81 7	72·6	0·28	8·38
Amraoti	8[illegible]·8	72·3	0·08	8·30
Nagpur	81·6	74 3	0·38	17·07
Chanda	79 5	74·0	2·00	14·17
Raipur	88·7	66·6	0·18	20 06
BOMBAY	85·4	77·9	0·34	33·66
Ratnagiri	83·8	75·9	6·45	63·66
Mormugao	82·5	74·7	4·16	68·06
Karwar	81·7	76·0	1·03	71·54
Malegaon	80·4	72·1	0·32	6·00
Ahmednagar	81·6	71·5	...	3·46
Poona	80·5	71·8	0·02	8·44
Sholapur	85·3	72·1	...	5·17
Bijapur	84·2	71·3	...	4·08
Belgaum	74·3	67·5	0·68	28·50
Aurangabad	79·9	70·7	0·31	9·61
Nizamabad (Indur)	77·4	72·2	0·61	12·83
Hyderabad	82 8	72·7	0·31	7·89
Mangalore	82·8	74·3	1·47	76·46
Calicut	76·8	73·1	3·38	74·94
Cochin	79 7	72·2	2·20	68·45
Colombo	87·5	74 0	0·48	22·45
Masulipatam	90·8	76·7	...	9·79
Bellary	86·0	76 3	...	2 24
Cuddapah	95·7	82·6	...	3·53
Madras	97 0	82·0	...	3·86
Bangalore	76·3	66·3	0·02	7·59
Coimbatore	81 9	69·8	0·49	3·98
Trichinopoly	95·6	77·3	...	4·31
Negapatam	97·8	79·7	...	1·94

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Hansi.—Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well. Outstandings crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Agra.—Seasonable rain has fallen. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Cawnpore.—Break needed generally. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants, flourishing.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Slightly raining, and has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants look well but fine weather wanted for weeding. Food-grains doing well. Gingelly requires fine weather and break generally needed.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Showery, rain general over district. Break needed generally. Cotton plants on high fields flourishing but want fine weather; cotton plants on low-lying fields slightly damaged by too much rain and will have to be resown.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy ; looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Bhavnagar. —Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore records 0·29" of rain. Skies are clear at Multan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 1·32", Cawnpore 0·10" and Allahabad 0·26". Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0·44", Ajmer 0·20", Jaipur 1·56" and Kotah 0·17". Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana and normal or in excess over the rest of the division; night temperature is in excess in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and west Central India; Deesa has had 0·16", Ahmedabad 0·20". Surat 1·35", Neemuch 0·48" and Indore 2·00." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen Saugor has had 0·25" Jubbulpore 0·58" Hoshangabad 7·00" Khandwa 1·39" Akola 0·28" Nagpur 0 38," Chanda 200, and Raipur 0·18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. The day temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen Bombay has had 0·34" Ratnagiri, 0·45" Mormugao 4·16" and Karvar 1·03". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan Belgaum, has had 0·68", Malegaon 0·32" Nizamabad 0·61" Aurangabad and Hyderabad 0·31", each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, the Central Provinces, west Central India, Rajputana and Hyderabad, a local in the north Punjab, the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the Carnatic. There has thus been an increase in the area of rainfall in the central parts of the country, Rajputana and the United Provinces. Some strengthening of the monsoon is noticeable. Seas are rough or very rough between Ratnagiri and Calicut and between Karachi and Dwarka.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central and the south United Provinces, west Central India and Gujarat ; local rain in Kathiawar, Rajputana, Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan. Some showers may occur in the Punjab and possibly in the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 25th July, was 29·587 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or anecoid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 24th July, to 6 a.m. on the 25th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	2	2
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		125
Same date last year....................		76
Small-pox	3	1

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ending at 5 a.m. yesterday :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Mandvi	1	0
Umarkhadi	1	1
Dongri	3	3
Dhobi Talao	1	1
Fanaswadi	1	1
Bhuleshwar	1	1
Khetwadi	1	1
Mahalakshmi	1	1
Mazagon	1	1
Tarwadi	2	2
Parel	1	1
Worli	1	1
Total...	15	14

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 20th July was 723, giving a death-rate of 38·38 per annum per thousand as against 28·24 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·63 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 42 died from fevers; 6, plague; 11, small-pox; 1, measles ; 67, cholera; 9, leprosy ; 39, phthisis; 62, diseases of the nervous system; 175 affections of the respiratory organs; 59, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 26, still-born; 85, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 5 ; Brahmin, 11 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 1 ; Hindu of other caste, 179 ; Hindu low caste, 54 ; Musalman, 75 ; Parsee, 27 ; Jew, 1 ; Native Christian, 6 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 4 ; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 369 as against 395 for the corresponding period of last year, and 363 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

......	For week ending 12th July, 1912.	Total from 1st Apr to 12th July 1912.	For week ending 12th July, 1911	Total from 1st Apr to 12th July 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	23	370	17	346
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	25	368	24	360
Vessels transported	10	252	19	255
Vessels attended to	5	35	...	19
Vessels warped	1	33	2	17

The Best Treatment for Itching Scalps and Falling Hair

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

All Aches and Pains

Such as sprains, strains, backache, wrenched joints, aching feet, bruises, swellings, crick-in-the-neck, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism—all aching muscles and quivering nerves—can be quickly soothed, relieved and cured by rubbing in Little's Oriental Balm.

There is no question about this. The Balm is no experiment—for years and years it has been the world's best remedy for aches and pains.

Don't suffer and worry and fret. Don't lose sleep and grow thin. Don't let pain rob you of all enjoyment. Little's Oriental Balm is made expressly to save you from all aches and pains. And it will do it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that :—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that :—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
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PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
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ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY*. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

CALL OR WRITE :

THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street,
[Tele. "LATEST."] Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Mohammadi, 1257 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, will sail to-day for Aden, with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Newby Hall, 2839 tons, Captain J. W. Parker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 27th June, with a general cargo and two passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 24th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ....R I M
R I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor ....Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Turbett ....R I M Survey

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 25.

Banca ....3798 Potter..................M M & Co
Bankura ....1905 Babb ....M M & Co
Kasara ....505 King.......................M M & Co
Palitana ....1934 McDiarmed.............M M & Co
Seifi ....565 Morin..................Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan ....2635 McBean..............Shah S N Co
Scalda ....3438 Johnson..................M M & Co
Sutherland ....2277 Langstaff.........The Bombay Co
Wearbeck ....2146 Shatton....................T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Clan Macdougal...2789 Price......Colombo ...29-7... J Finlay & Co
B Hindoo.............3159 Grows ......K'chi .....29-7... J Finlay & Co
D Umvolosi ....1855 Millen......London...... 3-8 W & A G & Co
D&E Pundit ....3833 Crebbin.....Colombo ...26 7... T Morrison & Co
G Mohamadi.........1251 Watt.........Jeddah ......26-7...... B & P S N Co
H Firoozi.............2029 Primrose ....B & P S N Co
L Budrie ....1633 Fisher...Repairing ....Arabs Steamers Ld
N Freienfels.........3545 Sandsted......Colombo...23-7... W & A G & Co
N Liodenfels..........2575 Thomas..................B A Willis
P Ashburton ......2833 Mathews......Philadelphia ..... T M & Co
P Elmmoor...... 2390 Evans ...Garton...30...T M & Co
Q Homayun..........2154 Moloney ...Jeddah ...29-7...... B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Colombo Maru ...2919 Karnshita....28...N Y Kaisha
2 Castalia ....4086 Mitchell.......Liverpool...2-8 .. W & A Graham & Co
4 Kanzler.........1975 Schapp...Durban....... 2-8...... A Strandes & Co
5 Koweit.................2203 Coates.......Busreh.....29... Arab S N Co
6 Pegenturm...3160 Heckel ....Hamburg........ W & A Graham & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran ...3014 Masson...Dunkirk . J M & Co
8 Trieste...........3203 Ivaneich ....Trieste....... A L S N Co
10&11 Bozum......2942 Crebbin......Calcutta....28-7 ... T M & Co
12&13 Egypt.......4207 Summers ...London ...P & O Co
14 Linga.............951 Rothwell ...K'chi...M M & Co
15 Baroda ....1899 Penny ....Busreh...M M & Co
16 Langdale ....2294 Gadner ....Antwerp...31-7... W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Kaveri..............553 Mohamed ....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati..........524 Ahmed......Bhownagar...27-7...... Bo S N Co
Satrunji ....547 Hoosen...K'chi ....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Newby Hall	Parker..........	Liv'pool, June 27

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Angus........ Kola..........	Daker........ Elton...........	Calcutta Busreh

The steamer Mohammedi, Captain Ookerji, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N Co's steamer Glistan left Portsaid on the morning of the 24th instant and the same Co's steamer Berbera passed Lisbon on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sardegna from Genoa left Suez for Aden on the 24th instant. The same Company's steamer Pol evera from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—100 casks skins Nizamuddin and Co; 1080 cwts oil cakes S. Pestonji and Co; 1,200 cwts fennel seed, Bauer and Krause; 500 cwts myrabollams Moolji Chagpal.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Umvolosi s—2,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co; and 4000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; and 76 bales hemp E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—201 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri 1,000 cwts castorseed and 880 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—3,000 cwts turmeric Bauer and Krause; 187 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed K Devchand and Co; 2,003 cwts barley B S Lloyd and Co; 1,500 cwts crushed myrabollams P. Mathuradas and Co; 56 cwts colour yellow and 40 cwt gandhi medicines Jiwandas and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co.

FOR ODESSA

Trieste s—102 cwts turmeric M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—110 bales cotton Walter Pavre and Co; 330 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton Veolkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Langdale s—6,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,280 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co: 15,380 cwts cottonseed, 8,000 cwts castorseed, 1,240 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed and 1,701 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cottonfly, S Poonsee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Villi-de-Oran s—1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Assaye s—5 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina.
Colombo Maru s—60 cwts dryfruits, R Morarji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Mr. "Tim" Healy's plea for the erection of an "annunciator" in a part of the library of the House of Commons where non-smokers can work, represents a real grievance. Quite recently the only room in the library where one of these "annunciators" works has been converted into an additional smoking room. The "annunciator" is an electrical-driven contrivance which indicates in a moving panoramic fashion the name of the speaker who is addressing the Chamber and the nature of the business. If is installed in various quarters of the House, including the Whips' rooms, in the members' Lobby, the members' dining room, the Harcourt dining room, and the Press Gallery.

BOMBAY, 16th July, 1912.

To,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Esquire, J. P.,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Bombay.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned Citizens of Bombay, have the honour to request you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of this City in the Town Hall, on an early day to consider the question of the unsatisfactory position of His Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects resident in South and East Africa, Canada, and other British Colonies, and to give further expression to the strong feeling prevalent throughout the whole country in regard thereto.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Pherozeshah M. Mehta
Currimbhoy Ebrahim	Dinshaw Petit
Vithaldas D. Thackersey	Bhalchandra Krishna
Ibrahim Rahimtoola	M. A. Jinnah
Goculdas K. Parekh	Abdul Hoosein Adamjee Peerbhoy
Manmohandas Ramji	Lalubhai Samaldas
S. B. Broacha	Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy
A. M. Jivanji	Chimanlal H. Setalwad
James MacDonald	G. O. Plinston
Adamjee Peerbhoy	Ratan Tata
W. A. Chambers	Tribhowandas Varjeewandas
Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy	Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.)
Ratansi Dharamsey Morarji	Jehangir Bomonji Petit
Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy	Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit
Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	K. Natarajan
H. A. Wadya	Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani
Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia	D. E. Wacha
Mervanji Mancherji Cama	Ratansi Mulji
Chunilal D. Saraya	Hormusji Muncherji Cama

and about 430 others.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July, 1912, at 6 p. m. (S.T.)

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1912.

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(Amateur Champion of Great Britain, 1900 1901 and 1911, and of America, 1911).
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A PLEA FOR PUBLIC GOLF
by MARK ALLERTON
(Editor of "The World of Golf").
Scotland and the threepenny round—How public Golf links may bring revenue to a town.

WHERE LADIES FAIL IN GOLF
by Miss DOROTHY CAMPBELL
British and Canadian Lady Champion, 1911.
Some common faults in women's play, overswinging, etc.—The mistake of following an opponent's choice of clubs—Too heavy clubs—Unprepared for emergencies, etc.

GOLF AND MATRIMONY
by Sir H. SETON-KARR, C.M.G.
(for many years one of the leading House of Commons exponents of Golf).
Golf like any game which brings the sexes together may lead to matrimony—Do champions ever wed, or do extremes meet?—Humorous advice to golfing couples.

HOW TO PRACTISE
by Mrs. ROSS (Miss May Hezlet)
(Irish Lady Champion, 1899, 1905, 1906, and 1908; Open Lady Champion, 1899, 1902, and 1907).
What to do as a beginner and as an experienced player—How to conquer special faults and weak points—The danger of overplay—Where to practise.

TEMPERAMENT AND CONCENTRATION
by HAROLD H. HILTON
(Amateur Champion of Great Britain, 1900, 1901, and 1911, and of America, 1911).
Why beginners often do well—What concentration can do for the player of natural aptitude—The secret of advance.

THE REAL QUESTION
by H. W. BEVERIDGE
(of the Bar Golfing Society and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society; winner of the Borough of Deal Challenge Cup, 1905 and 1906.
Should there be a legal standard for "the implements of war"—Why a rule would be difficult to make and enforce.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 26th July, 1912.

THE VALUE OF INOCULATION.

THE increased resort to inoculation as a preventive against plague is recorded in the report of Major Glen Liston, I. M. S., on the working of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. It is shown that whereas the output of doses of anti-plague vaccine was 625,690 in 1910, the number in 1911 had risen to 1,211,170. The output of vaccine was a record in the history of the Laboratory and, as is remarked, clearly shows the increasing popularity of their method of combatting plague, a fact on which the Director is to be congratulated, especially in connection with the Bombay Presidency where the total of doses rose from 46,344 to 182,848 on the year, native states rising from 125,972 to 302,363 in the same period. During the latter part of the year, it appears, complaint was made in various quarters regarding the severity of the symptoms, both local and general, which followed inoculation. Even when rigid antiseptic precautions were adopted, swelling and redness round the site of injection was marked and lasted for three or four days and the general malaise and fever were more severe than usual. A searching enquiry was instituted into these complaints, and it was found that when the vaccine had been brewed for six weeks, the reaction was more severe than when it had been bottled for four months—a discovery which will avert any further complaint, for no more immature vaccine will be sent out from the Laboratory. As showing the great value of inoculation, the returns of the Bijapur Collectorate deserve notice. Of the population 3,590 were inoculated and of these 28 were attacked by plague and 8 died; 6,410 remained uninoculated, 1,228 being attacked and 857 died. No more striking proof of the efficacy of inoculation could be asked for. The result is declared to be much more favourable than it seems on paper, as a very great majority of 3,590 persons got themselves inoculated, because they were much more exposed to the infection than others who were camping very far from town and were more or less free from the risks of infection. Then in Satara similarly encouraging results are reported. The inoculated numbered 2,915; of these 8 only were attacked and two died. Of 13,082 uninoculated 385 were attacked and in 327 cases with fatal results. The Nizam's dominions also yield instructive returns, as a very severe epidemic of plague broke out in the capital city during the year. Of 3,071 inoculated 47 were attacked and 21 died, while of 2,988 uninoculated 204 were attacked, death resulting in each case.

In research work the Laboratory is shown to have been energetic. Captain Stevenson conducted a large number of experiments with a view to clearing up disputed points and he was able to confirm the evidence, obtained by Colonel Bannerman in 1901, that the anti-plague vaccine can be safely administered to persons living in plague-infected houses; and Captain Taylor gained much information as to the habits and breeding of "mus rattus." Thirty-six young per pair or a litter of six every two months, in sixteen observations the average interval between any two litters was approximately fifty-three days—this is the rapidity with which the carriers of plague are produced. In less than one year a single pair have multiplied to fifty pairs. Experiments show that in the course of a series of epidemics of plague, there is evolved a race of rats which is naturally immune to plague, and this discovery leads to the assurance that in process of time, though it may be after very many years, plague will disappear from India as it has done in past ages. It is to be hoped so, though rats from various parts of the country differ very greatly in immunity from plague. Under experiment from 97 to 100 per cent. of Madras rats die from infection and only some twenty out of every hundred Bombay rats. Not only so, says the report, "but repeating the experiment with large numbers of rats, we find that plague-free towns, such as Madura, Raipur, Banda and Dacca, yield rats which give a 90 to 100 per cent. mortality from plague and that plague-stricken places like Cawnpore, Lucknow, Poona and Bhagalpur yield rats highly immune to the disease and giving a mortality of only 20 to 40 per cent. Moreover, the immunity of the rats in each of these places is in proportion to the number and severity of the epidemics from which each town has suffered. Cawnpore shows the greatest immunity with a mortality between 12 to 20 per cent. depending on the dose of plague given. Poona and Bombay rats come next with a mortality between 16 and 25 per cent.

Through the instrumentality of Dr. Choksy, in the past three years, some 444 cases of human plague have been studied and the value of anti-plague serum ascertained. The serum modified the course of the disease; life was prolonged and the bacteria tended to diminish in numbers in circulation, becoming localised in the tissues where they caused necrotic nodules and abscesses. A reduction in the degree of septicæmia occurred in fifty-three of the serum cases and in only thirty-three of the controls. It would seem that in a case that was hanging in the balance between recovery and death the serum fortified a little the resisting powers of the patient, but where a patient would have in any case recovered, the severe urticarial and painful erythematous rashes and arthritis, produced by the serum, prolonged his stay in hospital and added to his discomfort. The results, says the report, are by no means encouraging, "but we have a ray of hope in the fact that certain experiments, conducted in the Laboratory of the Lister Institute by Dr. Sydney Rowland, with a serum prepared by a new method, has yielded much more satisfactory results when tested on infected rats." Further, under the head of Research Work, we find reference to the subject of guinea-worm, wherein Dr. Turkhud shows that the intermediate host of the guinea-worm, cyclops, is a very common inhabitant of all ponds and wells in Bombay and can readily be collected. Although the disease is very common and two thousand cases occurred in the famine camps in the Panch Mahals, the disease can be avoided by the simple method of passing all drinking water through a piece of fine muslin. It is believed that the cases in the famine camp must have been infected a year previously and could not, therefore, have been prevented by any arrangements made for supplying water at the camps. With references to the use of Salvarsan, of the treatment of leprosy with vaccine prepared from streptothrix, an instructive and valuable report closes.

THE W. I. T. C. LICENSE. THE terms of the license, which has been issued to the Western India Turf Club under the recent Bombay Race-course Act, have now been published, according to the stipulation, which was conceded during the discussion of the Bill, and we reproduce them in another column. They comprise a brief and not very interesting document, which contains only those features, which we were led to expect during the debates in the Legislative Council. The license is granted for the year commencing on July 1st of this year and ending on June 30th, 1913, and during that period the number of days' racing which is authorised is thirty, the stewards being at liberty to distribute these between Mahaluxmi and Poona at their discretion. The programme, which has been published of the Poona season, commencing on August 3rd, shows that the stewards have decided to hold fifteen days' racing on each course. No bookmaker is to be permitted "on any part of their premises, within which the said race-courses are included," but "the contrivance known as the totalisator" will be in operation, accepting in the second enclosure stakes of not less than three and not more than ten rupees, and in the first enclosure stakes of ten rupees or any multiple of ten up to one hundred. These conditions may be varied at any time, either according to new conditions framed by the Club with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, or as fixed by the Governor-in-Council after consultation with the stewards. Thus the present conditions of the license are such as had been anticipated, and apparently the only new thing is a notification which is published after the terms of the license. This states that Government have directed that should any person be convicted and sentenced under any of the provisions of the new Racecourse Act, the execution of the sentence shall be suspended until the case has been reported to Government for their orders. It is difficult to judge the exact intention of this measure, but it is evidence that the Government intends to maintain a very close interest in the operation of the Act. It will be remembered that it was promised that the Act should not be allowed to interfere with ordinary amateur meetings, of which horse-racing to a greater or less degree may form a part, and in earnest of this a further notification is added, which exempts from the provisions of the Act the Bombay Gymkhana's Mounted Sports.

LABOUR DISPUTES BILL. IT will be interesting to see what is the Government's idea of a measure to deal with Labour Disputes. The other day, when the Prime Minister had something to say on the subject, he referred to the Canadian Act and said the Government were considering whether that measure could be adapted to Great Britain. We do not suppose there is any reason why it should not be adapted; but trust in the adaptation its scope will be enlarged. In Canada, the Labour Dispute Act only applies to certain trades in which experience teaches there is more risk of trouble than in others. In the affected trades neither men nor masters can take any action by strike or lock-out until an enquiry has been held. But, as we pointed out the other day, when the enquiry has been held, and the conclusions of the commissioner have been reached, the latter can only be regarded as recommendations and are not binding on either party. Question, would such a measure be of utility in Great Britain? In Canada, it is said, the Act has reduced the number of strikes, but it is pointed out that more strikes occur than would be the case if the Act were in general operation. That is a point for consideration. Then as to the non-compulsory character of the recommendations made as a result of statutory enquiry: there is no opinion in Great Britain which would support the application of compulsion in trades disputes. The masters would strongly resent being compelled to agree to concessions; the men would vehemently object to have an enforced settlement thrust upon them. So far as can be seen, therefore, in whatever attempt that may be made to legislate for industrial peace non-compulsion must be a feature. But outside this restriction, the Government will have a free hand. We believe Mr. Bonar Law's party will be inclined to support any Bill which promises to help to a solution of the Labour problem, and, with or without the support of the Irish, Mr. Asquith should have no difficulty in putting such a measure through. Labour, of course, will obstruct, but in the past few months the leaders have done so much to alienate whatever outside sympathy they possessed, that, in this matter—though an attempt will be made to conciliate them—the attitude they adopt will not signify very much. All we need be concerned with is a speedy solution, for every day that passes renders the situation more complex and more menacing.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS. MAJOR-GENERAL Mackenzie Kennedy was not speaking to a Bombay audience when he appealed on Wednesday at Bangalore to all young Europeans to join the Volunteer movement; but if his speech had been delivered in our own Town Hall, to Bombay men, it would have required but little change. We are glad to admit that a generous response has been made throughout India in the matter of citizen-defence, but it cannot be gainsaid that in every large town and city—and we do not except Bombay—are many possessed of the necessary leisure and physical fitness who have neglected to enrol themselves as Volunteers. The question is much to the fore in this city at the moment, and we are glad to know that the Hon. A. Hill Trevor's Field Artillery scheme is attracting the support it deserves. But in this connection only a hundred men are specially asked for, and when that number has been recruited, there will still be room for many more in infantry units. True, owing to the enlightened methods of British rule, India is secure, and, generally speaking, life and property are safe, and we have no doubt that this feeling of security is at the bottom of much of the apathy exhibited towards volunteering. It is a poor patriotism, however, that will permit apathy for such a reason, and we have no doubt if an appeal is made, with the urgency it deserves, the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will be able to add considerably to its roll.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Nyanza" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 24th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Malwa," with the outward mails of the 13th instant, passed Suez at 2-30 a.m, on Thursday.

The directors of the Oriental Coal Co., Calcutta, in the absence of purchasers for the property, recommend voluntary liquidation.

SANCTION has been granted to the Calcutta Port Commissioners to raise a debenture loan of fifty lakhs of rupees repayable in thirty years.

THE site for the railway station at Baghdad has been definitely chosen on the right bank of the river Tigris. The scheme includes a harbour and Custom-house on the river bank with a siding to the station, which is to be about a quarter of a mile from the river.

PANDIT Prabhudutt Shastry of Lahore who has graduated as Doctor of Philosophy in Germany, has been appointed to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta. He has been officiating as Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore.

THE leaves of the recently discovered *papyrus codex*, containing portions of Deuteronomy, the whole of the Book of Jonah, and the Acts of the Apostles, have just been placed on exhibition in the King's Library at the British Museum. This document, which was discovered in Egypt, is the oldest translation of any portion of the Bible extant, having been written about A.D. 350.

BISHOP W. F. Oldham, for about 27 years connected with the American Methodist Episcopal Church in the Straits Settlements, is not returning to the East, and his place will be filled by Bishop W. P. Eveland. As a young man, Bishop Oldham entered Government service in Bangalore, but eventually becoming interested in mission work he went to America where he prosecuted his theological studies. In 1885 he was selected to open work on behalf of the Methodist Mission in the Straits Settlements.

THE *Pioneer* writes on the 25th instant:—"It appears from the article in the *Times*, to which Reuter's Agency referred in its messages yesterday, contained a suggestion that a thorough investigation should be instituted into the working of the Indian High Courts generally and more particularly of the Calcutta High Court. The writer, it seems, also drew attention to the judicial-executive attachments, which many others have noted as a regretable feature of the Bengal administration, and proceeded to apportion the blame for the existing state of affairs between the Executive and the High Court. He considered that everything pointed to the need of a searching enquiry and suggested that the duty of carrying out the investigation should be entrusted to the "highest independent judicial experts" Government could select.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

Never, I suppose, in the history of England, never certainly in our own time, have a King and Queen spent a day so closely in touch with their working-class subjects as King George and Queen Mary have done this morning and this afternoon. Never, I am certain, have a King and Queen in any country been awaited with more delight or cheered with louder voices or talked about afterwards with more affection. It is no exaggeration to say that they were seen and saluted by every man, woman, and child living on or anywhere near their seventy-mile route. As I look back over the varied events that crowded themselves into the nine hours which their Majesties spent up and down the mining valleys of the Taff and the two Rhonddas there flash through my mind pictures of hillsides black with people, of lanes through shouting masses wedged into narrow streets, of towns usually grey and a trifle dreary turned into brilliant colour schemes; in my ears there still ring the voices of the 6,000 children singing at Aberdare mixed with the music of many other choirs which have contributed to their Majesties' progress of song.

CALL ON A MINER'S WIFE.

In Aberdare the most unusual feature of the royal visit was the Queen's call upon a collier's wife, Mrs. Thomas Jones, of 71, Bute-street. Her Majesty said she would like to see a miner's home, if the owners would not think it an intrusion. Needless to say Mr. and Mrs. Jones were very happy to receive her, though a little nervous; but her Majesty's simple kindness of manner made them feel at home at once. As the King and Queen arrived, Mrs. Jones had tea ready. "Will your Majesty take a cup?" she asked, and the Queen said she would like one very much. The King thanked Mrs. Jones but said he never took afternoon tea. "I passed the milk jug," Mrs. Jones said afterwards, "and the Queen helped herself, but she would not have any sugar. She never takes it, she told me. She had a biscuit with her cup of tea and said she enjoyed both very much. After tea I took her upstairs and showed her the bed-rooms and lumber room, while the King talked to my husband. He asked him how much he earned a week and told him about his visit to the Lewis Merthyr Colliery." Mrs. Jones asked the Queen to accept as a memento a china jug over a century old. Her Majesty said she would be glad to have it and took it away in her hand. Mrs. Jones also asked her if she would name the cottage. "Very well," said the Queen, "what shall I call it? Have you any name in your mind?" Mrs. Jones said she would like it called Queen Mary Cottege. "If you really want that," her Majesty replied, "I shall be proud to have it called after me," and then, taking the little girl's hand, she asked. "Would you like that name, little one?" The baby smiled, and Queen Mary Cottage it will be called henceforth, although Lord Merthyr jokingly suggested that this would probably double the rent. The King and Queen last night attended the command music-hall performance at the Palace Theatre, and were delighted with the entertainment. Punctually, at eight, the Queen entered the royal box; she was wearing a gown of pale buttercup brocaded satin with a small diamond hair ornament and a riviere of diamonds. Behind her came the King, who was attired in ordinary evening dress with a white carnation in his buttonhole. The other members of the Royal Family included Princess Victoria, Princess Christian, Princess, Henry of Battenberg, and the Grand Duchess George of Russia, who wore creamy white with a diamond ornament in her hair. Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duke of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck were also with their Majesties. All the performers who had the honour of appearing were unanimous on one point. They never desire to do their "acts" before more kindly and appreciative spectators than the King and Queen. It was only natural that the performers cast glances, anxious at first, up at the big royal box. They soon lost their anxiety. All through the big programme their Majesties showed a frank and amused interest. The very first turn, Pipifax and Panlo, set them laughing heartily. If there was any ice to break it was broken at once by the irresistible drollery of the pensive clown, who tries unsuccessfully to do what the elegant acrobat does without any apparent effort to all. Both the King and Queen found him extremely funny. They laughed continuously and led the applause. Everyone, both before and behind the curtain, felt that a very happy evening was assured. Ten minutes before the royal party arrived the Palace Theatre was full to overflowing. Every seat was taken, and wherever there was room to stand people were standing. A large number of "rover" tickets had been issued, but there was little opportunity to rove. The promenade behind the stalls was packed as were all the gangways. Outside the theatre was a mass of people in evening dress lined up in queue, hoping against hope and against the hopeless counsel of the management for a chance to get in and see something.

PRINCESS MARY.

Princess Mary, the King's daughter, is being prepared for confirmation by Canon Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

QUEEN OF THE HOME.

Don't forget that home is a woman's kingdom, where she reigns as queen. All best women direct their ambition primarily and in the main upon the home. They cannot help themselves in this matter if they be normal women of good old English, or Scottish, or Irish descent. They are house-proud. How they rejoice in the furniture, in the carpets, in the wall-paper in the ornaments of the room! When Edward Irving paid his first visit to his friend, Thomas Carlile, at Chelsea, where the latter was married to Jane Welsh, Irving's sweetheart in his youth, the eloquent Irving found Mrs. Carlyle's sitting-room an Eden, and the lady herself an Eve. Jane Welsh married for ambition, as she once confessed; but her mind, like the true woman she was, concentrated its energies first and last upon the home in which she reigned like a queen. Happy is the nation that can boast of a queen who is also the model wife and mother, who sets an example to her people of the supreme importance in the State of the correct family life! Britain was blessed with such Queens in the bygone generation and is so blessed in our time. Can it be that the domesticated woman, whose primary ambition is to be Queen of the home has somehow, for the time being, gone out of fashion. If this be so—I doubt it—our good Queen Mary will soon restore, by her still and radiant influence, public respect and recognition of the ancient ideal which made woman supreme in the life of the family, and paid her reverence according to her success in her calling there. "We are tired of darning the stockings, of rocking the cradle, of pushing the perambulator, of dressing the doll, of nursing the sick baby," say certain women of the day. They flatter themselves upon the discovery that our ancestors made slaves, miserable drudges, of their women when they imposed upon them the responsibilities of wife and mother and paid them reverence as the queens of the home. From their new point of view the individual and sexless woman is the proper unit of society and not the family. Those clever females have yet to solve the problem of keeping the human world on its legs without marriage, without the "transient sorrows, simple wiles, praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles" of domestic life. Doubtless some cracked philospher will come to their aid, probably from America with a theory for the complete emancipation of woman through the elmination of sex! Experience, here as elsewhere, is the best philosopher. His fees are heavy. Let them be paid without a grudge. He will surely bring woman back from her stupid wanderings in the forest of rebellion against the old domesticities to confess that the highest wisdom began with Eve in Eden, and was continued when last the village was charmed by the sound of the "mellow wedding bells":—Golden bells! What a world of happiness their harmony foretells!

WOMAN AND MONEY.

It is said that the love of money is the root of all evil. There is no doubting the fact that woman's unrest, her discontent, her desire to get into business and politics, arise directly from her sense of injustice over money. Men want to give women "what money they need"—they propose to be judges of this, and women, year by year, have grown more weary of it, more desirous of having things more equitably arranged. Now on this one point I am a suffragist. If by voting we could settle this unlovely dispute, remove from women's lives this cloud of unhappiness. I would say let us vote. But I cannot see how suffrage would make this matter any better. If the law should name a certain percentage of a man's salary as the just portion for a woman's services as his partner in life, there would still be room for dispute. She might spend it foolishly, and have to fall back on him for a further portion, or she might keep up a continual fussing over the inadequacy of the amount it would resolve itself, after all, into a domestic problem to be worked out according to the common sense of the parties involved. So long as marriage remains an institution, so long as men and women come together with the idea of keeping to each other for a lifetime, these questions of domestic equity will come up, and they will have to settle by the couple themselves. No law can intervene here. Sentiment and custom can change, are changing, but the actual condition of woman in the married state, if she is living according to Nature, will remain about the same. There is that in the old, old story of life and love which cannot be changed, and which, after all, we do not want changed, when it comes to the point For this reason I think most women would vote with their husbands—I know all unmarried women would vote with their sweethearts—I never saw a girl who wouldn't change her politics to suit her lover. It is this idea of the actual immutability of the history of human life that makes me feel how little change the vote would actually bring, and also makes me doubt that much good would come of it. I believe there is no more destroying force than the idea that very soon—next year or the year after—there is going to be a change, and that meanwhile what offers at present isn't worth doing. It may be a galling thing to women to admit it, but Nature provided man with wider liberty than woman. No legislation nor change of custom can ever alter this fact. There is not, and never can be, any natural equality between man and woman. Whenever you can find a woman who can go among men as one of them making herself a mere automaton, a thinking box, a business machine, you find a creature who is not a woman at all. Men can be natural in business with each other. Between men and men, and between women and women, there is a natural sex understanding that need not be curbed nor guarded. But between men and women sex is the danger-point. Remember, I have nothing to say against the business woman. I admire her courage and her self-control; nevertheless, I say, her position is unnatural if it takes her, all day long, into a world of men. If we have a generation of girls who would rather support themselves than marry, and wives who would rather be bread-winners than mothers, Nature must have made a dreadful mistake, or else man has been a notorious failure as a "houseband."

SIR GEORGE WHITE.

I went yesterday afternoon to tea with a friend in Sloane Street, on purpose to see the funeral of Sir George White go by from Chelsea Hospital to the Park. And a most imposing cortege it was, beginning and ending with a squadron of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), splendid fellows riding fine chargers, and looking like nothing one ever sees in any foreign land. The Gordon Highlanders, too, made a very brave show, and, you know, Sir George was himself a Gordon Highlander in his V.C. days, and so it was, I believed, the whole of the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders that went by: a gallant company, looking magnificent in their kilts and tall bonnets with a streaming end hanging down behind. The gun carriage bearing the remains of the gallant Field-Marshal was covered with the Union Jack, and I saw his sword and batton lying almost hidden under a thick pall of white flowers, and, just behind, his charger was led by two soldiers. The riderless horse is always a pathetic figure in a fine procession of this kind, I think, and makes one feel a lump in one's throat. It was a most impressive procession, for just behind the charger, and all alone, rode Lord Roberts—"dear little Bobs" as he was called in the war-time—representing not only "His Majesty the King," but his own long and deep friendship for the comrade he has lost.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 22.

Yesterday morning the birth of another son to H. H. the Nizam was announced to the people by salutes fired from Goshamahal, Poorana Haveli and Golconda by the Regular and Imperial artillery in which the Paigah artillery also joined. In honour of the happy occasion all public offices were closed in the afternoon.

The mortal remains of Moulvie Mahomed Siddik, Deputy Postmaster General, H. H. the Nizam's Government, who died at Miraj in the Bombay Presidency, were brought into Hyderabad yesterday afternoon and laid to rest in the family vault in Guzrati Takiya Ramkote, the funeral being attended by a large number of friends and official subordinates.

It is rumoured that the officiating Military Minister is about to retire and that either Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur or Nawab Lutfuddin Khan Bahadur will succeed him. The former is the son of the late Nawab, Sir Asman Jah, and the latter, grandson of the late Nawab Sir Kurshid Jah. It is also said that Nawab Walli-ud-din Khan Bahadur, second son of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Oomra, is to be appointed Commander of the Regular and Imperial Forces. Nawab Walli-ud-din Khan received a liberal western education coupled with a military training at Aldershot.

THE memorials,—one in English and the other in Bengali—signed by thousands of different classes of people have been submitted to the Viceroy through the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, praying for the inclusion of Manbhum in the Presidency of Bengal.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

DRASTIC QUEENSLAND MEASURE.

Fines for Incitement to Strike or Lock-out.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRISBANE, JULY 25.

A Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council aiming at industrial peace.

It creates industrial boards and imposes fines of a thousand pounds and downwards upon employers inciting to lock-out and fifty pounds upon anyone inciting to strike.

The Bill declares that strikes are unlawful until a compulsory conference has been held, and then a fortnight's notice must be given to the Registrar, who will take a secret ballot.

THE STRIKE.

Another Serious Collision in London.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The strikers this afternoon marched in procession to Wapping. A riot ensued and the police charged. Forty arrests were made. Fifteen persons were injured.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith announced that a Labour Disputes Bill would be introduced next session.

Mr. Havelock Wilson is endeavouring to procure a general strike of dockers by Saturday.

PROFANITY AND ABSURDITY.

LONDON, JULY 25.

At a big demonstration on Tower Hill, yesterday, Ben Tillett asked the strikers to join him in prayer. The crowd repeated after him, "Oh God! strike Lord Devonport dead!"

The prayer was followed by singing, "He shall die."

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Lord Islington Appointed to the Chairmanship.

LONDON, JULY 25.

It is understood that Lord Islington will be Chairman of the Royal Commission to enquire into the public services in India generally. He is resigning the Governorship of New Zealand for that purpose.

The *Times*, to-day, in a special article, says that the Commission on the Indian Public Services will undoubtedly examine all the bearings of the question of the maintenance of a minimum of European officers in the higher posts. This journal adds that Indian politicians will press for its reduction, but the reasons advanced against this and simultaneous examinations, in 1893 and 1894, have not lost their force or cogency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The announcement that Lord Islington has been appointed Chairman of the Public Service Commission is confirmed here. The names of other members of the Commission will be made public later on. The Commission will begin work early in the coming winter, and an extensive itinerary of the members is in course of preparation.

HUGE BRITISH FLEET.

Curious Report from Dutch Fisheries.

YMUIDEN, JULY 25.

The Dutch herring fishers report that 96 British warships passed through the fishing fleet last night, and destroyed most of the nets.

THE MIKADO'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Mikado's progress is unsatisfactory, and his condition is most serious.

DELUGE IN AMERICA.

PITTSBURG, JULY 25.

Tremendous rains have caused widespread devastation in West Pennsylvania, East Ohio and West Virginia. The streams have overflowed with incredible rapidity, and drownings are reported everywhere. Sixty persons are known to have perished.

HOME CRICKET.

Hampshire's Fine Victory over the Australians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

Hampshire defeated the Australians by eight wickets, at Portsmouth.

Middlesex beat Warwickshire, at Lord's, by nine wickets.

Sussex versus Lancashire at Brighton; Surrey versus Yorkshire, at the Oval, and the South Africans versus Woodbrook Club and Ground at Bray, all resulted in drawn games, the first-named clubs leading on the first innings.

ENGLISH RACING.

Starters for Liverpool Summer Cup.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The following are the probable starters with jockeys, in the Liverpool Summer Cup :—

Mushroom	Saxby.
Sunspot	Wootton.
Chili II	Wheatley.
Donnithorne	Robbins.
Hamerton	Fox.
Coastwise	Huxley.
Dutch Girl	Woolley.
Duke Michael	Seymour.

OUR NAVAL POLICY.

Mr. Churchill Replies to his Critics.

THE ESTIMATES PASSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

In the House of Commons, this evening, during the further debate on the Supplementary Naval Estimates, Mr. Churchill said it was incorrect to say that battle-ships were withdrawn from the Mediterranean because they were wanted in Home waters. They were withdrawn, in the first place, because they were useless, where they were, in the presence of the new ships of Austria and Italy, and, secondly, because their crews were wanted to man the more powerful ships of the "King Edward" class, which otherwise would have to be relegated to the reserve.

Mr. Churchill denied that the transfer of four battle-cruisers to Malta would reduce the fleet in Home waters below what the Admiralty had hitherto considered the irreducible minimum. Mr. Churchill clearly intimated that if the naval strength of other Powers in the Mediterranean developed, we should increase our force, and if necessary, create a Dreadnought battle-squadron there. Sufficient men would be available in 1915 to man three or four battle-ships above the fixed number.

"We have the situation well in hand," said Mr. Churchill; "there is no need for panic or alarm."

LONDON, JULY 25.

The House of Commons has adopted the Supplementary Naval Estimates, rejecting a Radical motion for a reduction by 281 votes to 32.

CANADIAN DEVOTION.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Canadian Press comments on Mr. Churchill's speech are practically unanimous in breathing devotion to the Motherland, and in recognising the need for assisting her. They indicate that the Opposition is likely to support the Government in case of emergency.

The *Toronto Globe* says, "Here is an opportunity for the Dominion to cease sponging on the Motherland. It is the duty of the Dominions to guard the outlying Empire and the trade routes, while the Motherland keeps the shores of Britain inviolate."

LATER.

The Canadian Minister of Marine told a deputation of the Maritime League in London that the question of arming merchantmen on trade routes had been discussed by the Canadian Ministers and the Admiralty.

He, himself, and his colleagues, believed that any Canadian contribution to the Navy should supplement Great Britain's building, and not enable the latter to be reduced.

A FRENCH DEMAND.

PARIS, JULY 25.

The newspapers are demanding increased naval construction in view of the Austrian and Italian programmes.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Lord Lamington on the Present Situation.

LONDON, JULY 24.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Lamington called attention to the unsatisfactory situation in Persia and reiterated the statements with reference to the diminishing of British prestige. He complained that Britain was too ready to sacrifice her Persian interests to Russian demands.

Lord Crewe defended the Anglo-Russian Convention, using arguments similar to those put forward by Sir Edward Grey recently. Britain and Russia, he said, would do their best to help Persia financially. He emphatically declared that Britain would do her utmost to avoid anything like a military occupation of Southern Persia. It would be folly from every standpoint to enlarge our responsibilities in that direction. The problem was most difficult, but there were signs of improvement.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Lord Curzon said that the situation in Persia was most gloomy and our attitude was inevitably leading to a British military occupation of Southern Persia. Dark clouds were rolling up, pregnant with danger, not only to our relations with Russia, but to the Indian Empire. He thought that the Government should show a little more spirit and courage in its dealings with Russia, and a determination to insist upon the maintenance of Persian integrity.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Question Regarding Manchuria.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Prince Katsura conferred for two hours today with M. Kokovtseff, the Prime Minister, with regard to the position of Russia and Japan in Manchuria.

It is stated that Russia is disinclined to enter into engagements, which might conduce to complications with China. There will certainly be no written treaty arrangements.

THE CELLULOID FIRE.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Enquiry shows that the fire in Silk St. was due to hot sealing wax dropping on a package of celluloid.

The deaths were due to panic, the girls rushing past two ready means of escape.

DOCTORS AND INSURANCE.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Congress of the British Medical Association has passed a resolution by 117 to 22, calling on all practitioners not to accept appointments connected with the Insurance Act, except regarding sanatorium benefit.

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 25.

The Albanians captured Prishtina on the 21st inst., the garison surrendering.

LAND REFORM.

Will Mr. Lloyd George Leave the Cabinet?

UNIONIST PROGRAMME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Conservative papers are devoting columns to the Government's Land Reform intentions, asserting that the Liberals are divided on the subject. Some forecast the secession of Mr. Lloyd George, though the *Daily Telegraph*, to-day, says that this is untrue, as Mr. Lloyd George believes he will be better able to promote reform from inside the Cabinet.

In a message to the respective candidates at Crewe, Mr. Bonar Law says that the Government is trying to dish Labour Members with a more absurd and more extreme policy.

Mr. Lloyd George says that the land must be freed from the bondage of monopoly.

UNIONIST POLICY.

Lord Lansdowne, addressing the Rural League at Westminster, outlined the Unionist land policy, which includes small ownerships, State-aided purchase, rural banks, housing and agricultural education.

LANDDWNERS' PANIC.

THE fear of new and more Socialistic land legislation, says the "World," has created something of a panic in the minds of the large landowners. Neither can it be said that this fear is without real cause. The Radical party—or rather that section of it which supports Mr. Lloyd George—has pronounced without equivocation in favour of the single tax. The land must pay the burdens imposed upon it by the community living thereon—this is in essence the expression of their creed. That Henry George's proposition is unsound we know, but it is impossible here to develop all its fallacies and absurdities. To the unthinking it has the apparent attraction of simplicity; but it is that simplicity which is consistent with cleaning a house by turning the hose on at the top floor and flooding through to the basement. Clean enough will be that house at the finish, but what of the ruin in the process? It is incombent upon every landowner and every Unionist also to combat the unrest which the advanced Radicals are creating.

There can be no question at all that the solution of many of the difficulties which beset agriculture lies in the creation of many small owners. It is idle, indeed it is suicidal, for the great landowner to fling his states upon the market and under forced sale, realise his capital; the unsettled condition which results can only prove harmful to his class and to those already upon the land; the tenant farmer is placed in a position of uncertainty which reacts very prejudicially upon agriculture as a whole. The panic of the large landowner finding its expression in forced sales cannot possibly be fraught with anything save disaster to those engaged in farming. The remedy, as we have said just previously, lies in the creation of a new class of owners.

That the British agriculturist is faced by a great and important change in his calling there is no doubt. Will he accept the new conditions and abandon the old methods for the new? We think he will. Will he follow in the successful footsteps of his Continental rivals, and create a new and larger class of small freeholders? We must certainly think so. The Conservative agriculturist of these island is faced by a problem, the solution of which has already been provided by France, Denmark, and Belgium in the creation of a gigantic class of small owners. Denmark is peopled by small holders of agricultural land; in Belgium one-seventh of the entire population is engaged upon small holdings, and in France there are at least five million small landowners, holders of small plots of agricultural land. Compared with these figures, England can only show less than a million holders of small areas of agricultural land. Yet we buy from these three countries annually over £50,000,000 worth of produce in the form of dairy produce, bacon, poultry, eggs, flowers, fruit, and vegetables.

The farmer of the British Isles has got to realise that of the large areas of agricultural land now devoted to cereals and roots, much can be grown to far better purpose, and to discover also that fruit and vegetables and dairy produce can be made infinitely more profitable. The agriculturist must be forced to realise that it is possible for a man to earn a comfortable competence upon the produce of five acres of farm land: that the methods which produce a profit of £2 or £3 per acre must be supplanted by those which give him a profit of £20 to £30 per acre.

For two years past some interesting experiments upon the system of small ownership have been carried on by a small body of men who, having realised that our present methods of agriculture are wasteful, set themselves to work to demonstrate that a small holding of five acres will support a whole family in reasonable comfort. The method is a simple and yet complex one. A farm, say, of five hundred acres, shall be taken as an example. This farm is cut up into, say, eighty small holdings, each of which is sold either outright for cash or upon an instalment system under which small owners pay for their land during a period of twelve years. Naturally, in one way the face of that farm undergoes considerable change, and in place of the huge fields of wheat, barley, oats, and roots we get a collection of small owners producing fruit, honey, vegetables, dairy produce, poultry, and flowers. The farm buildings are converted into a central depot in charge of an expert agriculturist who advises the small holders when necessary, or when some exceptional circumstance concerning their operations arises. From the depot all extra labour can be hired machinery loaned at reasonable rates seeds, implements and all other necessaries provided at a small profit upon the wholesaler's prices, and what is perhaps the best feature of this depot is that the small holder's produce is marketed for him in the very best and most likely markets at prices which show him fair reward for his labour. It must not for one moment be thought that this new system of dealing is a strictly co-operative one—on the contrary, there is no compulsion or obligation on the part of the small owner if he chooses to dispense with the services of the depot he may hire his labour or buy his seeds or implements independently of it, and he may market his produce and deal direct with any broker or customer. It is this absolute freedom of the small holder which, in practice leads him to patronise the depot almost exclusively. And without fear of contradiction it can be asserted that these farm depots can be made extremely useful and attractive to any member of the small colony of freeholders and agriculturists who use them. The greatest advantage of the depot is that it provides all the benefits of co-peration without the restrains which most co-operative schemes involved.

It may be contended in the instance of a farm colony that the small holder could not find house accommodation to meet his needs. It is quite obvious, of course, that the cottage and dwelling-house accommodation on a present-day, five hundred acre farm could not possibly house eighty men and their dependents the difficulty is got over by building—these modern reformers of our agriculture with whose experiences we are dealing in this article can build a substantial roomy, and comfortable cottage of brick and rough-cast and tiled for from £125 according to dimensions—and these cottages can be bought by the small freeholder on the twelve years plan at 5 per cent. interest on the building price.

The small-owner movement as worked by these quiet enthusiasts has been tested and found successful; now they propose to enlarge their sphere of operations, and to our mind they possess amazing opportunities for effecting a wonderful change in the agriculture of the country. Properly managed—that is, upon commercial lines, with a reasonable interest upon capital, and "not as a State concern which bolsters up the inefficient and the lazy"—the small-holding movement must be a gigantic success. The experiments of these "small owners," as they call themselves, prove this superabundantly.

Obviously the great landowner has here a solution of his troubles; let him gather about him large colonies of enterprising and industrious small holders, keen to succeed, because success means a living, and because every improvement they make upon their land is at their own cost and for their own benefit and profit.

LADY DOCTORS FOR INDIA.

Lord Crewe Receives a Deputation.

QUESTIONS OF COST.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Lord Crewe, replying to a deputation recommending the establishment of a Women's Medical Service for India, said the importance of the question was fully recognised in India. There was no fundamental difference of principle between the Government of India and the deputation, except, perhaps, regardiug the method and the money. When the time came, he and the Council would be prepared to give the most sympathetic attention to questions of expenditure.

OBLIGATIONS TO SERVE.

General Kennedy's Appeal for Volunteers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 25.

Presiding at a large entertainment given last night by way of opening the new Drill Hall and Theatre of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, said to be the finest of its kind in the East, Major-General Mackenzie Kennedy appealed to those who still stood out from the Volunteer movement in the following terms:—

"As regards the objects of this Institute, given that there are a large number of eligible men in Bangalore, who are not Volunteers, may I address myself specially to them? Apart from the attractions provided by what amounts to a comfortable club, which you can join for an exceedigly small subscription, and which you would get in this Institute if you joined the B. R. Volunteers, do you not realise that there is a strong moral obligation imposed upon every individual of European blood in this country to fit himself by training to take up a small part of the burden so cheerfully and willingly borne by so many who, in spite of the calls of their work whatever it may be, have sufficient self-denial and public spirit to give up a part of their leisure in rendering themselves fit to defend their homes and dear ones in time of need. All honour to them."

DISTRESS IN COCHIN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25.

A circular has been issued by the Governor of Cochin-China stating that the rice season has shown a very meagre out-put, and in certain regions there will be distress. It is assumed that the stock available for export will not exceed five hundred thousand tons for the whole of Cochin China. Last year, the harvest was deficient in the whole of the Far East. Without having been so satisfactory as in other countries, it was, however, better than in 1911. It may be presumed, therefore, that exports from the Saigon market will be much less important this year. But it is necessary that the administration should have at its disposal sufficient funds for necessary provision for the population.

The circular concludes with a warning that necessary public works made be postponed in various districts, in order that reserves of money be created. Officials are asked to send in this programme of works to be carried out in case of scarcity, and they are asked to follow very attentively the fluctuation on paddy prices in foreign markets and exports towards Saigon as well.

SAILING SHIP AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The first sailing ship to visit Calcutta harbour for the last fifteen years, arrived at Budge Budge this evening. She is a four-masted steel barque, "The Brilliant", and has brought a cargo of 5,000 tons of oil from Philadelphia. Pilot Beatie boarded the vessel at Outer Gasper Lightship yesterday afternoon, but owing to the heavy seas she could not be anchored at the Sandheads, and the pilot had a difficult task in sailing her up to Saugor Roads, where she was anchored last night, and came up the river to-day, towed by the "Retriever". For years past Calcutta has been regarded as inaccessible to sailing ships.

ORME WILL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSSOORIE, JULY 25.

In the Garnett Orme Will case to-day, Mr. Hamer, a local chemist said both Miss Orme and Miss Stephens were his customers, but they never bought poison from him.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of Captain Campbell, said she had arranged to travel with Miss Orme to Jhansi from Mussoorie. Miss Orme promised to go to tea with the witness on the 20th of September, the day of the funeral.

Mrs. Chapman, hotel proprietress, said Miss Mount Stephens told her that her cousin Miss Orme was very ill.

Mr. S. C. Mukherjee, bank clerk, said Miss Orme paid Rs. 4,200 in cash to Miss Mount Stephens.

Madame Sakdilsky deposed that they made dresses for Miss Mount Stephens, but was paid by Miss Garnett Orme.

The case is proceeding.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

Deaths from plague in India during the week ending 20th July were 257 against 330 in the corresponding week of last year, In Bombay Presidency, there were 93 fatal cases, in Madras 23, Bengal 7, in Bihar and Orissa 6, in the United Provinces 9, in the Punjab 3, in Burma 67, and in Mysors State 49. No case was reported from the Central Provinces, Central India, the North-Western Frontier Province and Kashmir.

SYLHET RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Sanyasis, accused in the Jagatshi Asram riot case, will shortly be put on their trial at the headquarters' station, Sylhet, and not at the Moulvi Bazar sub-division, where the cause of the action arose. Mr. N. Gupta, lately Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Eastern Bengal Government, will conduct the prosecution.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

Government Letter to Bengal.

EFFECT OF COAL STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The Government of India has replied to the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the insufficiency of railway facilities for the transport of coal, and also dealing with the general question of the capacity of the Indian railways to deal with the expanding trade of the country.

After referring to the deputation on the Secretary of State, which delayed this reply, the Secretary to the Railway Board writes as follows under date, the 22nd of July :—

"Government have no desire to repudiate any part of their responsibility in regard to the recent congestion of the Indian railways. They fully recognise that it is their duty to foresee and provide for transport, as far as may be possible to meet the requirements of the expanding trade of the country. I am, however, to point out that a sudden spurt in trade, such as occurred this year, stands on a somewhat different footing, and this qualification is specially applicable to the coal trade. Government, as you very properly point out, have to be guided by the information, which they are in a position to collect, mainly of a statistical nature. In relation to the movement of trade, the recent statistics of the Indian coal trade contain no indications foreshadowing the great activity, which has, in fact, occurred this year. There can, indeed, be no doubt that the recent large demand for Indian coal has been largely due to the coal strike in England, a factor which could not have been possibly foreseen, nor could it have been foretold that the strike would coincide with a fodder famine in the west of India."

After dealing with the question of financing the capital expenditure on railways, which is dependent on the state of the London money market, and detailing at length the improvements made during the recent year and the great increase in the carrying capacity, the letter concludes as follows:—

"The position may briefly be summarised as follows:—

1. Orders for the current year have been placed for the following amounts of rolling-stock: Locomotives 102, wagons 8,580, coaching stock, 1,462.

2. The question of an inquiry into the state of open lines is now before the Secretary of State.

3. The question of devising new methods of raising capital for railway purposes with a view to expediting the improvements on open lines, already planned in the railway programme, is being most carefully examined by both the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

4. If the Chamber so desire, Government will be glad to take steps to arrange a Conference, presided over by the President of the Railway Board, to consider the question of delays at collieries, the Chamber, the Coal Association and the Railways being all represented."

BENGAL COUNCIL.

Increased Representation of Calcutta Commerce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

Capital states that it has been provisionally settled that the European commercial community of Calcutta will be allotted four seats in Lord Carmichael's Council, one for the Chamber generally, and one each for tea, jute and mines. This is just half the representation the Chamber asked for, but *Capital* considers that if the franchise given is intelligently and conscientiously used, the European commercial influence in the Council should be a powerful one.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

Lieut. B. T. Wilson, R. E., is permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment.

Captain H. St. J. Cruickshank, Royal Garrison Artillery, on appointment to the Ordnance Department in India, is posted to the Kirkee Arsenal.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major R. E. Roome, 36th Horse, as commandant of that regiment when Colonel Cartwright vacates in January next.

Captain E. D. S. Robertson, 21st Cavalry, now employed in the Military Accounts Department, rejoins his regiment on 5th August, 1912.

Major-General Mackenzie Kennedy, Commanding Bangalore Brigade, is granted three months and twenty days' leave from 18th September next.

Captain Hassells Yates, Supernumerary Captain, Mountain Artillery, Murree, is appointed to No. 3 Mountain Battery serving in Egypt.

YUNNAN DISORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

Further news which reaches here from Yunnan confirms the report as to the disorganised state of that province. Military authority is supreme at the capital and the officers of the army completely over-ride the civil administration. Some of the disbanded troops are said to have taken to brigandage.

JUTE INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

Capital understands that the Barnagore Jute Company will make a profit of ten lakhs for the year ended on August 31st, and that a new mill is to be erected on the site of the old North Mill, which will be dismantled.

The Kankanarah and Kamarhatty Jute Mills will pay Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively per share. Several jute mills show half-yearly profits of two lakhs or thereabouts.

THE MYMENSINGH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

It is understood that Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee, C. S. I., will preside over tomorrow's Town Hall meeting in Calcutta, to discuss the Privy Council judgment in the Mymensingh case. Several leading Indian barristers and publicists will also take a leading part in the proceedings.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

Text of the W. I. T. C. License.

SENTENCES ON OFFENDERS.

The current "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the full text of the license, which has been granted to the Western India Turf Club, in respect of the race-courses at Mahaluxmi and Poona, under the Bombay Race-courses Act, 1912. The terms of the license are as follows :—

License granted subject to the provisions of the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Act, 1912, (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") the 1st day of July 1912, to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club (hereinafter referred to as "the Licensees").

Whereas the Licensees have applied to the Governor of Bombay in Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Governor in Council") for a license in respect of the race-courses leased to them at Mahaluxmi and in the Poona Cantonment (hereinafter referred to as "the said race-courses.")

License is hereby granted to the Licensees for the period commencing on the 1st July, 1912 and ending on the 30th June, 1913, to hold horse-races on the said race-courses subject to the conditions specified in the following clauses (wherein this license is referred to as "the License").

CONDITIONS.

1. During the period for which the License is in force, the number of days on which horseraces are held by the Licensees shall not exceed thirty and the Licensees may, at their discretion, distribute, this number of days between the said race-courses.

2. The Licensees shall not permit on any part of their premises, within which the said race-courses are included, the presence at any horse-race of any book-maker for the purpose of registering bets.

3. On any day on which horse-races are being held, and on the premises within which the race-course, on which such horse-races are being held, is included, the Licensees may work or cause to be worked under their supervision the contrivance known as the totalisator subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The unit of stakes shall be not less than three and not more than ten rupees: provided that in the first enclosure multiples of the unit of ten rupees may be sold in one ticket up to a maximum of one hundred rupees.

(b) Such other conditions as may from time to time be framed by the Licensees with the approval of the Governor in Council: provided always that the Governor in Council may, at any time during the currency of the license add to, amend, vary or rescind any of the conditions framed under this clause:

Provided, however, that no such addition, amendment, variation or rescission shall be determined on except after consultation with the Stewards.

4. In the event of any breach by the Licensees of the conditions of the license, the Governor in Council may cancel the license.

It is also notified that the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in any case in which any person is convicted and sentenced under any of the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, in respect of anything done under the provisions of a license granted under the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Act, 1912, the execution of such sentence shall be suspended and the Court shall report the case for the further orders of Government under section 401 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

The Governor in Council is pleased to exempt the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports from the operation of the said Act.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Proposal for a Separate College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

At to-day's sitting of the Conference on the education of the domiciled community, the following resolution was passed regarding collegiate education after a prolonged discussion :—

The Conference recommend to Government that (1) a separate University arts college should be instituted, either affiliated, if possible, to a Western University, or self-contained and conferring its own degrees;

(2) If this be found to be impracticable, there be added in connection with at least one of the training colleges for teachers, arts and science graduate courses, both for the advantage of the candidates for the teaching diplomas, and also for such other Anglo-Indian students as desire to take advantage of them, and that the college affiliated to a recognised university;

(3) In addition, that good hostels for the members of the domiciled community be erected in connection with the existing colleges, where such are required;

(4) One great obstacle to the spread of higher education among the domiciled community is the belief, common amongst them, that avenues of employment, formerly open, have been closed to them. In the interests of the spread of higher education, Government should be asked to institute an inquiry as to whether the belief in question is well-founded and, if that is shown to be the case, steps should be taken to provide the remedy.

The Conference likewise discussed the systems of grant-in-aid and passed the following resolutions:—

The Conference are strongly of opinion that—

(1) The Government's grants to schools should be of such amount and given in such a way as to enable all schools, that are recognised by the provincial education departments as necessary, to be efficient in the grade in which they are classed;

(2) The auditing of accounts of European schools should be made a distinct and separate function of the Accounts Department, and either a single auditor appointed for all India or separate auditors for each Province or each inspectional jurisdiction as the Government may think and school audit should be conducted on the school premises;

(3) Provided all school accounts are complete and audited by properly qualified persons; the income and expenditure of every school should be budgeted for a period of one or more years and the Goverment grant should be calculated to be of such a definite total sum as, with the estimated income from other sources, will be sufficient to enable the total income to equal the expenditure necessary to make the school to work efficiently.

The general sense of the Conference was also expressed in favour of a reconsideration of the rates by which additions are made to the grants fixed for the first ten scholars, the raising of the rate of cadet grants and the institution of a system of fee grants for the reduction of fees in individual cases, boarding-house equipment grants and grants for passages of teachers from abroad, under certain conditions also of the payment of part of the annual grant during the first month of the financial year.

The Conference also passed the resolution that a concentration of schools is desirable where possible.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, JULY 25.

Nawab Qarup-Mulk contributes a strongly worded article to the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, in which he describes the recent Government decision regarding affiliation to the proposed Moslem University as a bolt from the blue and urges his co-religionists to oppose it and to try their fate at every door at which the law permits them to knock.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Bombay Merchants Meet Finance Member.

A CONCISE STATEMENT.

A meeting was held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to enable the Hon. Mr. Gillan, Acting Finance Member of the Government of India, to meet leading representatives of the opium trade. Sir Sassoon J. David was in the chair and the following firms were represented :—Messrs David Sassoon and Co. (Mr. M. Nissim), Messrs. E D. Sassoon and Co. (Mr. Raymond), Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. Cursetji Bomonji and Co., Mr. Dehdasti &c.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan was accompanied by Mr. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., Collector of Customs and Opium and Mr. C. R. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs, in charge of the Opium Department.

Sir Sassoon J. David read the following statement :—

Before we start, I wish on behalf of myself and my several friends, the heads of the different firms interested in the opium trade, to tender our sincere thanks to you, Mr. Gillan, for your very prompt and cordial response to our request to afford us this opportunity of placing informally before you, the Finance Member of the Government of India, our views and grievances on this vexed and burning question of the opium trade.

I need not dwell on the past history, from the time of the agitation initially started by the Chinese Government in 1907 and keenly taken up by the Anti-opium League in England for the total abolition of the trade, as I feel sure you must be thoroughly acquainted with all the facts, and the many petitions and telegrams forwarded by us, our Calcutta friends, the Hong Kong Government and the Chamber of Commerce, the principal banks here and in China as also from Shanghai merchants and Consular reports. The trade has had several vicissitudes from that time culminating in the Treaty of 8th May, 1911, the terms of which were greatly in favour of the Chinese Government, inasmuch as the duties then agreed upon to be imposed by them on opium were more than double the former ones and all this was done without reference to, or consideration for, the interest of the merchants who for many decades past have been engaged in the trade and in keeping up corresponding branches in China at great expense. The merchants nevertheless loyally acquiesced and kept up the trade feeling fully confident that the Chinese Government would be made to observe the terms of this last Treaty.

Unfortunately the Revolution broke out and for the time being all trade in China was stagnant until the formation of the Republic and the election of its President, since when (and this is passing strange) all branches of trade, with the solitary exception of opium, have resumed their normal conditions. This confirms us in the belief that the high-handed tactics of the various Provincial Governments in China in restricting and obstructing the trade, could not have been ventured upon, if the hands of the Central Government were entirely clean. An extract from the "Times of India" of the 8th July, 1912, is a convincing proof of this, for there we find particulars of an anti-opium bill proposed to be introduced before the National Council in Pekin, the terms of which bill embody almost all the various restrictions and harassing measures put forward by the several Provincial Governments.

WHY GO ON BUYING?

It might well be asked, why then do merchants in India keep on buying? The answer is very clear. We have very large stocks of opium unsold as well as sold and undelivered in China, and we are bound to take up all what Government offer in order to keep up prices in China, with the distinct and clear understanding that our Government will take every step to protect our interests inasmuch as the opium so offered to us for sale at auctions are earmarked for export to China only. It may also be mentioned that for this same reason, viz., to keep up prices, the Chinese dealers themselves are also occasionally buying, (they have been doing so for the last few days even at higher prices), but with this great difference, that whereas we are bound to pay down cash for our purchases and have to ship them to China within a stated period—the Chinese can and do keep their stock uncleared and only take delivery if there are no restrictions or impediments against them in the Provinces to which they want to forward the opium; and it is a notable fact that when there are any such restrictions, they openly back out and repudiate their contracts on the plea that circumstances over which they had no control have taken place preventing them from taking delivery and therefore they are not liable.

It has often been stated that as merchants have made large profits in the trade, they ought now not to grudge any loss. If this matter were carefully examined and mathematically calculated, it would be found that all such profits have actually gone into the pocket of the Government of India only, bringing them many windfalls, while what the merchants have made is only on paper, for every rupee of such profits has been converted into opium at enormously high prices, and all this opium is lying on the hands of the merchants in China.

Our suggestion that arrangements should be made with the Central Government in China to take up all the stock of opium, was misunderstood and misinterpreted in high quarters. What we meant, and do still mean is, that rather than prolong the agony and suspense which would surely bring about a financial crisis in every branch of trade in China, overtures might be made to the Chinese Central Government to take over all our stocks of opium for the purpose of farming it out and monopolising its sale to the various Provinces in the best manner the Central Authority may think fit, as is done by Japan in Formosa and the Straits Settlements, Saigon and Batavia.

FIRM ACTION NEEDED.

The only thing that we as merchants urge and would most desire to see, is the enforcement of the observance of the terms of the Treaty of 8th May, 1911, and we feel that the British Government should, under such circumstances, put their foot down most firmly, and insist (either diplomatically or otherwise) on the fulfilment of this Treaty and not allow the Chinese to ride roughshod over agreements which were made in all seriousness and after great deliberation, or play ducks and drakes with the trade in which enormous amount of British capital is involved, and we would further request that Government should at once notify to the Chinese Government that they will demand from the Chinese Government full compensation for all stocks held by merchants and all losses that may be incurred owing to the infringements of the terms of the last treaty by the Provincial Authorities.

There is no doubt that the quantity of uncertified opium offered for sale by the Indian Government is far in excess of the legitimate requirements for ports outside China; as an instance take Macao. A large number of chests far over and above the requirements of that port have been and are being shipped there, and it is for the Government of India to consider what effect this has on the legitimate trade in certified and earmarked opium.

We cannot but feel grateful to the Government of India for the sympathetic and courteous manner in which they have received all our petitions and telegrams and forwarded the same to the Authorities at Home and should unfortunately circumstances remain as they are, we hope that they will continue to receive all further communications in the same spirit because we feel that it is incumbent on us to approach Government and to expect relief at their hands as it is owing to the confidence we had in the part taken by Government that has brought us to this pass, and we feel sure that, had the matter rested with the Indian Government alone, such pressure would have been put on the Chinese as to give us full and early redress.

In conclusion, we trust Mr. Gillan will give us some assurance that both the Home and the Indian Governments are doing and will continue to do all that is possible in order to protect our interest and enforce the fulfilment of the terms of the last treaty.

MR. GILLAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Gillan, in reply, observed that he was very pleased to have this opportunity of meeting the leading firms in the opium trade, and to hear from them the various points which had been raised in Sir Sassoon's statement. He added that these questions would receive the careful consideration and attention of the Government.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Sordid Murder Story from Ahmedabad.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted Dairia Ghalia and Mahila Ghalia, both Vaghris, of murder and sentenced each to transportation for life.

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased's son, Fulia, had lent Rs. 15 to the first accused on the occasion of the marriage of the latter's daughter. In December last, the first accused suspected Fulia to be on terms of criminal intimacy with his wife, and had him excommunicated by the caste. This enraged Fulia, and he made a pressing demand for the repayment of his Rs. 15. The two accused then went with a "dharia" to Fulia's house, and there finding his mother, Bai Amriti, they struck her two blows on the head with this weapon and killed her.

The accused were convicted and sentenced as above-stated. On a consideration of the whole case their lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentences.

THE LOTTERY CASE.

Their lordships also heard an appeal from the decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal M. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, who convicted Ambaji Babaji and Sakharam Babaji on a charge of cheating one Ana adibai, and sentenced each to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

In this case, the two accused went to the complainant and told her that she had drawn the first prize of Rs. 13,000 in a lottery, and they received from her a sum of Rs. 150, which they said was required to be paid as commission before the actual amount was drawn. They spent the money on themselves.

As both had previous convictions against them, the magistrate sentenced them as stated and ordered that one month should be spent by each accused in solitary confinement.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

CONTEMPT APPLICATION.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, Mr. J. D. Davar applied for a rule for contempt against one Sher Mahomed Gulam Hussein for not obeying the court's order.

Counsel said a few days ago, he had obtained an order from his lordship authorising the Administrator-General to collect and take charge of the ornaments and estate of the late Somji Sachu, a resident of Junagadh. The respondent had certain ornaments of the deceased, but had refused to hand them over to Mr. Lafrenyais, the clerk of the Administrator-General.

His lordship said that his order was to authorise the Administrator-General to collect the ornaments; it did not order the respondent to hand over the same. He would, therefore, grant a rule calling upon the respondent to show cause why he should not hand over the ornaments.

Mr. Davar said he would be satisfied with the order, and the rule was granted.

"ANCIENT LIGHTS."

Before Mr. Justice Macleod in an air and light suit brought by Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayum, executor of the estate of Haji Ismail Allana, against Kapurchand Mahanji, Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff and applied for an interim injunction restraining the defendant from further erecting a building on the north of the plaintiff's house.

Mr. M. A Jinnah opposed the application.

Mr. Desai stated that to the south of his client's building was the defendant's house which is being rebuilt. Formerly, the house consisted of a ground floor, a first storey and a loft, but now the defendant proposed to raise it to two storeys and was also raising the height of the first floor. This action of the defendant counsel said, had infringed ancient lights on the first and second floors.

Mr. Jinnah said that injunction should be granted only in very extreme cases. There was no such reason in this case and the only dispute was with regard to about two degrees. Besides, counsel was in a position to prove that the lights on the ground and first floor would be increased and that would benefit the plaintiff. An injunction should be granted only when the court could not give adequate compensation. His client was, however, willing to give an undertaking that if at the hearing the court was of opinion that a permanent injunction should be granted, he would pull down that portion of the house.

His lordship said it was a clear case for an injunction and he would grant it.

Mr. Jinnah then asked that the hearing of the case should be fixed for an early date.

His lordship granted the injuction and fixed the hearing of the suit for the 8th proximo. Costs were made costs in the cause.

A FORGER'S VICTIM.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, the suit of Parbhudass Bhawandass against Mr. M. C. Murzban and others, trustees of the Poor Parsis' Residences Fund, to recover Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 8,000 was called on for hearing.

Mr. Shortt, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement, but the application, which was opposed by Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the defendants, was refused. Mr. Shortt then retired from the suit and the plaintiff appeared in person.

This case was that he was a bona-fide purchaser of the notes and they, therefore, should be transferred to his name by the trustees, who were in possession of the same.

The defence was that the notes were sold to the plaintiff by their clerk, who had committed forgery and had been sentenced by the sessions court for that offence. The plaintiff, therefore, was not entitled to the notes.

His lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Macleod also disposed of the suit of Dulabdass Purshotamdass against Bhagwandass Bhawanbhai and another in which the plaintiff sought a declaration that he was a partner with the defendants in a piece-goods business, carried on by them in the name of Bhagwandass Bhawanbhai and Company and Bhimji Cala and Company.

The plaintiff's case was that in 1907, he entered into an agreement with the defendants, whereby he was appointed a working partner in the business for seven years with a share of seven annas in the rupee. A year after the agreement, he became ill and could not regularly attend business. The accounts were adjusted and a loss was discovered and he was, under certain misrepresentations made to sign a document whereby he gave his property worth Rs. 3,650 toward the losses. Subsequently he was told that he was a servant in the business.

The defendant's case was that by the agreement it was distinctly provided that the plaintiff should devote his whole time to the business. A year after the agreement, the plaintiff became very irregular and the business suffered heavy losses. The defendants, in consequence, gave him notice in 1909 that his share in the business was stopped. They denied the rest of the allegations and said that the suit was false and vexatious.

After certain documents had been put in by the defendants, the plaintiff unconditionally withdrew all his allegations and charges and consented to the suit being dismissed.

The defendants did not press for their costs, provided the plaintiff agreed that this would put an end to all matters in dispute.

The plaintiff consented and the suit was dismissed each party paying his own costs.

COTTON DEALER'S METHODS.

Mr. J. D. Davar, yestesday, applied before Mr. Justice Macleod for a rule for a receiver and interim receiver in the suit of Badridas Harmandas against Jairam Shamji.

Counsel said the defendant, who dealt in cotton seed, has closed his shop and absconded. Immediately the creditors came to know of that, each put a padlock on the two godowns of the defendant as they contained their bags of cotton seed They then rushed into court and had a receiver appointed of their goods in the godowns, with the result that four receivers had already been appointed giving rise to great confusion. He, therefore, applied that a receiver should be appointed of both the godowns with power to open them so as to enable all the creditors to identify their bags.

His lordship granted a rule and appointed Mr. Basil Lang interim receiver with instructions to act immediately on the Prothonotary's certificate.

JASDAN PRINCE'S JEWELLERY.

Before Mr. Justice Davar a decree by consent was passed in the suit of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., against Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel and others, executors of the estate of the lete Mr. Mahomed Sabu Siddick, to recover Rs. 2,25,000 with interest.

This suit was filed by the Bank in respect of the jewellery of Prince Mansur Khachar. The jewellery was pledged with the Bank and the mortgage was transferred in favour of Mahomed Sabu. To pay the prince, Mahomed had obtained a loan of Rs. 2,25,000 from the Bank and as the amount was not paid, the suit was filed.

The defence was that the transfer of the mortgage was made under misrepresentation.

The parties came to terms and a decree was passed in favour of the Bank for the full amount with interest, and it was also declared that the Bank was entitled to interest on the thousand shares of the Bank, which were also included in the pledge. Each party was to bear thier own costs.

POLICE COURTS.

Long Series of Motor Prosecutions.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Edwards charged A. J. Loving, Manager, Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Company, with driving his motor-car on the wrong side of the road while passing the junction of Church Gate Street and Queen's Road.

The accused pleaded that he only crossed the road to speak to a friend and immediately re-crossed it.

The magistrate fined him Rs. 15 and ordered an endorsement to that effect to be made on his license.

Inspector Edwards reported to the court that the accused had not brought the licence into court.

The accused: But I am not driving a car now.

The magistrate orderd that he must pay the fine and produce the license before leaving the court.

C. Bagley, a taxi-cab driver, was brought up by the same Inspector before the same magistrate on a similar charge and he too was fined Rs. 15.

The same police officer charged Pallonji J. Bhagat a taxi driver, and Mr. A. M. Rosenthal, a jeweller, with allowing their respective cars to smoke while going along a public street.

They were each fined Rs. 5.

The same magistrate fined Hollab, a taxi driver in the employ of Mr. Trafford Rs. 7 for having no tail-light on his car.

Sub-Inspector Chermside charged Daniel Moses, driver of taxi No. 2139, and N. Daruvalla of taxi No. 2133, with having no tail-light on the car and allowing smoke to issue from the car. They were fined Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 respectively.

Mr. Joseph Raymond was fined Rs. 5 for allowing his car to smoke. He was charged by Sub-Inspector Daniels before the same magistrate.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Yesterday, before the same magistrate, Mahomedalli Jivaji Arsiwalla and Abdul Husein Jevaji, Borahs, were charged with cheating Mr. Karl Semper, local manager of Messrs. Strathmann and Paas, of Leipzic.

The complaint was that the accused had ordered glass from Europe to the extent of Rs. 2,000 through Mr. Semper in October. On the representation of the accused that they had good credit in the bazaar, that they were well-to-do and that they had goods of considerable value in the godown, the complainant gave them the necessary documents to take delivery of the glass. The drafts fell due, and the accused were unable to make payment. On inquiries the complainant learnt that the statements made by the accused were false. Moreover the complaint further stated that the accused had absconded from Bombay. Their godown, which was locked, was opened by the landlord, but nothing was found in it.

In showing cause the accuseds' pleader submitted that it was an ordinary civil transaction, and it was only because the accused had filed a petition in the Insolvency Court that the present charge was brought to bring pressure upon them.

After recording evidence the magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

FORFEITURE OF A BOND.

The same magistrate also delivered judgment in the notice matter, wherein Mahomed Fazal Abdulla Arab, an accused in a case pending before his worship, was called upon to show cause why payment of the sum of Rs. 2,000 the amount of the penalty of a bond by which he was bound to appear before the court on a certain day, should not be enforced.

In November last the accused was being tried on a charge of cheating. He asked for three months' adjournment as he had to go out of Bombay. The court refused to grant it, and the hearing was fixed for November 15. An appeal was made and the High Court allowed the case to stand over until February 15. On that day the accused failed to appear.

The defence was that the accused left on November 22 and reached Jeddah on December, 25. He expected to return to Bombay in February and appear before the court on the 15th. He was suddenly taken ill and was advised to go to Paris. Hence he could not appear. He had informed the court of his movements and circumstances from time to time.

The magistrate believed that the accused was ill, but that he had given preference to the convenience of his journey and his health to the obligation of the bond. The court held that he had forfeited his bond, but would order him to pay only one fourth of the amount, viz., Rs. 500.

ANCHORING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

The Inspector of Lights, Bombay Harbour, yesterday charged Shaikh Ahmed, tindal of P. and O. Company's barge No. 5151 before Mr. Setalvad with having failed to keep lights on the barge on the night of July 19th, while it was anchored on the harbour side of Cross Island. The accused was fined Rs. 30.

Rama Anant, tindal of Mr. Cursetji Muncherji's barge No. 5282, was fined Rs. 10 for a similar offence.

BROTHERS AT VARIANCE.

Before Mr. F. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, Osborne Reardon, a mill engineer, charged his brother, Edward Reardon, and one William Main, with having assaulted him on the night of the 17th of July. The pleader, who appeared for the accused said the case was false and brought to annoy his clients. The accused were employed on the G. I. P. Railway. The second accused was a driver. They were in a position to prove that they were spending the evening in question with some friends at an "At Home."

The magistrate advised the brothers to settle the dispute. Edward Reardon then undertook not to interfere with his brother in any way. The accused were discharged.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Mr. Oliveira also disposed of a case in which C. Fernandez and his mother Matilda Fernandez charged Anthony DeLima with having assaulted them on the evening of the 13th June, with an iron-pipe. It was stated on behalf of the complainants that they had given evidence against the accused in a defamation case which was heard before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate. The accused in order to revenge himself, met the complainants at the corner of Delima Street, Mazagon, at 9 p. m. on the 13th June, and assaulted Fernandez and his mother with an iron pipe. Fernandez had a bone broken and his mother was severely injured about the head. The magistrate convicted De Lima and fined him Rs. 45 in default to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was recovered Rs. 30 was to be paid to the complainants as compensation.

BURGLARIES.

Before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Yeknath Babaji alias Rama Sakharam was charged with having, on the night of the 24th of July, commited thefts from two different godowns.

The first complainant, Ramji Narsi, said that he had his godown at Samuel Street, Mandvi, and that on the night in question he had locked it, before going home. In the morning he found his godown had been broken open and copper utensils of the value of Rs. 11 had been taken away. An examination of the premises showed that the thief had entered through the sky-light. He reported the occurrence to the police. The second complainant, Dewkaram Madhowji, had his godown in Dongree Street, Mandvi. The godown was found broken on the morning of the 25th of July and a silver chain and other articles of the value of Rs. 60, stolen. A police sepoy on night duty had arrested the accused on suspicion and the articles were found in his possession.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on each account.

AN UNGRATEFUL GUEST.

Before Mr. Dastur, Neville J. Money, aged 18, was charged by Albert George Roberts, with having on the 24th of July 1912, robbed him of his helmet, suits of clothes and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 100.

Roberts in his evidence stated that he was an electric engineer and a friend of his from Madras sent Money to him. He got him employment and kept him in his house as a guest. He missed the boy and an examination of his room showed that his helmet and other wearing apparel had disappeared. Money was arrested at the Byculla Railway Station in a third class compartment on his way to Poona, and the property recovered.

The accused admitted his guilt and said he was anxious to return to Madras and was running away from his friend. The magistrate taking the youth of the accused into consideration sentenced him to one day's imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50. If the fine was recovered, Rs. 13 was to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MRS. THORPE'S CASE.

Mrs. Norman Potter, who was recently convicted of cheating at Rangoon under the name of Mrs. Thorpe, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Calcutta and surrendered to the police.

She is wanted in Bombay in connection with charges of cheating preferred against her by the proprietors of the Taj Mahal Hotel.

MATHERAN HOTEL CASE.

At the Thana Sessions Court, the Assistant Judge, Mr. K. G. Kale, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Eruckshaw C. Bhugwager was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2-8, being part of a bill of the Gymkhana Hotel, Matheran.

The facts of this case have been previously eported.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and his pleader asked the court to give the accused the option of a fine. He said the accused was a very young man, aged about eighteen years, and this was his first offence; besides, the amount was a very trivial one.

His honour sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and inflicted a fine of Rs. 50.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Nasik, passed on the 2nd July, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Bigari Canals District.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted privilege leave for sixty-four days with effect from 10th August or subsequent date.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., to hold charge of the office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Maxwell, or pending further orders.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Kanara, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days with effect from 24th July or subsequent date.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year with effect from the 7th August or subsequent date.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I. C. S., passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on 2nd July.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I. M. S., is granted from the 10th August or subsequent date combined leave for six months.

2nd Battalion, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Arthur Cleveland Turner to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, vice Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," July 25.)

Mr. M. V. Mudbidri, Mamlatdar, taluka Bagalkot in the district of Bijapur, is appointed, a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The resignation of Mr. Rustamji Hormasji Vakharia of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat, has been accepted.

Mr. Phirojeshah Rustamji Vakharia to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat, vice Mr. Rustamji Hormusji Vakharia, resigned.

Mr. M. N. Choksi to act as Additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Dhulia.

Mr. S. A. Gupte to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malegaon.

Mr. B. B. Kunte to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yeala.

Mr. G. V. Kalkot to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty is Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kalyan.

Dominic DeSousa, late a Clerk on the establishment under the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been dismissed from Government service.

Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st October, or subsequent date.

Mr. Ganesh Hari Hardikar, LL. B. to be the District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Nasik, for a period of five years, vice Rao Bahadur Narayan Vinayak Gole, deceased.

Mr. Gangadhar Daji Kalvit, LLB., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr. Trikamlal Pranjiwandas Lakhia, Probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed as Mamlatdar.

The appointment by election of Khan Saheb Gulam Husen valad Haji Bava Desai, a nominated member, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Chiplun in the Ratnagiri District, vice Mr. Ghanesham Ganesh Ajgaonkar, deceased, is approved.

The appointment by election of Mr. Shrinivas Swamirao Deshpande, B. A., Hazur Deputy Collector and "ex officio" nominated member, as Vice-President of the District Local Board, Kolaba, vice Mr. Gopal Laxman Gajendragadkar, B. A., resigned on transfer, is approved.

The following transfers of Excise Inspectors are ordered:—Mr. S. J. Talyarkhan, Chief Inspector, Haveli-Purandhar Range, Poona District, to be Chief Inspector, Nagar-Avely Frontier, Thana District. Mr. V. Xavier, District Inspector, Khed-Mawal Range, to be District Inspector, Haveli-Purandhar Range, Poona District. Mr. G. N. Farrow, District Inspector, Nagar-Avely Frontier, Thana District, to be District Inspector, Khed Mawal Range, Poona District.

Mr. Gangadhar Vishwanath Phadke has been appointed acting Clerk of the Court in the Sub-Judge's Court at Devgad in place of Mr. Dattatraya Govind Kelkar on privilege leave.

Mr. Vrijlal Nathubhai is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court and Nazir, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Thakorprasad transferred.

Mr. Dahyabhai Revashanker Pathak, B.A., LL.B., is appointed substantive pro tem. Clerk of the Court, First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Bapuji Jebhai transferred.

Third Grade Prosecuting Police Inspector Mir Jaferali Mir Sajanali, of the Ratnagiri District, is posted to the Sholapur District as Circle Inspector, displacing "acting" Fourth Grade Inspector Khanderao Sakharam Deshpande who will revert to the post of Sub-Inspector.

Mr. Divakar Bhai Naik, Overseer, Third Grade P.W.D. is transferred from the Presidency to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District.

Acting Corporal E. Austen, Overseer, First Grade, P. W. D. is transferred from the Poona to the Sholapur District.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Smoke Nuisance Commission.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Corporation resumed the debate on the motion of Sir Dinshah Petit and the amendment moved by Mr. Dinshaw Wacha. Sir Dinshah's motion was:—That with reference to his letter No. 11770, dated the 15th of July, 1912, the Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation will have no objection to Mr. J. W. Mackison, Executive Engineer, serving as a member of the Smoke Nuisances Commission.

Mr. Wacha's amendment ran:—That with reference to his letter No. 11770, dated the 15th of July, 1912, the Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation regret they are unable to spare the services of the Executive Engineer, in view of the heavy duties devolving on him as the head of the Engineering Department of the Municipality, and in view of the position which he would occupy on a commission of a permament character working independently of the Municipal Commissioner.

In continuing the debate Mr. Vasantro Anandrao Dabulkar pointed out that Sir Pherozeshah had not the courage to move the amendment, which he very nearly suggested. He had very warmly advocated the appointment of the Health Officer on the Commission, and when another executive officer of similar rank was proposed to be appointed he opposed it and called it unconstitutional. He (the speaker) could not understand this inconsistency. He (Sir Pherozeshah) suggested that the Commissioner should be on the Commission, because the other two executive officers were his subordinates and they should not be allowed to work under Government independently of the Chief Executive officer. This was impossible looking to the duties their Chief Executive officer had to porform.

Sir Pherozeshah denied having ever suggested that the Commissioner should be appointed a member of the Committee. He only said that the two subordinate executive officers should not be permitted a position independent of the chief executive officer under Government.

Mr. Dabulkar, continuing, said that in April last he had the pleasure of hearing Sir Pherozeshah tell them that it was a labour of love to him to act on the Corporation and now what did he (Mr. Dabulkar) find? The same Sir Pherozeshah coming out with a dangerous and destructive amendment. They had all been complaining of the smoke nuisance and when Government came forward to help them to abate the nuisance, it was their duty to assisit Government. The Health Officer could only say how far particular conditions, so far as the smoke nuisance was concerned, were injurious to public health, but he could not devise contrivance for its check or removal. He (the speaker) quoted one instance. The Century Mill which was recently built had completely remedied the smoke trouble. The contrivance, in use there, Mr. Dabulkar averred, could not have been suggested or devised by a doctor, but most certainly by an engineer. Under the circumstances it would be wise on the part of the Corporation to sanction the appointment of their Executive Engineer as proposed by Sir Dinshah Petit.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said that not being present at the last meeting he missed the interesting debate that took place on that occasion. However, he had learnt from the newspaper reports that he was made the target of an attack that as the representative of the mill-owners he had opposed the nomination of the Health Officer as an ex-officio member of the Commission. In the first place he wished to point out that when the amendment of the section, relating to the prevention of the smoke nuisance, came up for consideration by the Legislative Council, he, in deference to the opinion and instruction of his constituency, suggested that the section be deleted from the Municipal Act and that separate legislation on the lines of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act, which had worked smoothly in Calcutta, should be passed. When the matter came up before the Select Committee his view was accepted and it resulted in the introduction by Government of the Smoke Nuisance Bill, which was eventually passed by the Council. He might point out that four out of the five members of the Select Committee, were Municipal councillors. In the Select Committee and also in the Council the President of the Corporation had voted against the amendment for appointing the Health Officer as an ex-officio member of the Commission. They were not singularly alone in regard to the attitude they adopted. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Richard Lamb, the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, paid a warm tribute to the high qualifications of Dr. Turner as Health Officer, but they pointed out that though there could be no question that Dr. Turner was an expert as regards questions of public health, he was not qualified for dealing with technical questions of furnaces and machinery. Mr. Sheppard had further pointed that it was more advantageous that the Health Officer of the Municipality should be more an outside observer of the operations of the Commission than that he should be a member of the Commission itself. Mr. Cadell, their Commissioner, had also intimated that Dr. Turner himself was of the same opinion, Sir Pherozeshah, however, told them in a note that it was unconstitutional to lend the services of Municipal officers to act independently of the Municipal Commissioner, under the directions of Government. He asked the members to reject the amendment and pass the original motion of Sir Dinshaw Petit.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman, speaking in support of the original motion, said that where a question of smoke nuisance was concerned an engineer's knowledge was more useful than that of a doctor.

Mr. Mistry pointed out that Dr. Nariman was specially taken on the Select Committee on the Smoke Nuisance Bill for his expert knowledge as a doctor and he (the speaker) was surprised that he (Dr. Nariman) should be speaking in the way he was doing.

The Hon'ble. Sir Pherozshah Mehta, speaking on the amendment, said he was charged by Mr. Dabulkar with want of courage, but Mr. Dabulkar knew that he (Sir Pherozshah) was not wanting in courage but he was possessed of some worldly prudence and that he must have some justification for taking up his present attitude. It was unconstitutional to appoint one of their subordinate executives in the way it was suggested. It was argued by Dr. Sukhia and others that these the same kind of appointments were made and that the Corporation had often sanctioned on former occasions, but that was only for a short period and only temporarily. It was urged that the objection was only technical, but he believed no constitutional objection could be termed technical, If the Corporation thought it desirable to sanction the appointment, they must at least in propriety ask Government how long the services of their officer would be required.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta said that if there be a constitutional objection as suggested by Sir Pherozeshah, he thought, it could be met by mentioning the period for which the services of the Executive Engineer were to be lent. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, thereupon, moved as an amendment that sanction be given to the Executive Engineer being appointed on the commission for a period of three years.

Mr. James Macdonald seconded the amendment.

Sir Dinshah Petit accepted the amendment as a rider to his original motion and Mr. Chunilal Mehta, with the permission of Mr. Macdonald, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. E. L. Sale pointed out that the Boilers Act Committee, Factory Commission and like bodies generally had engineer members and engineer presidents, but he did not find an instance of a doctor on any of them.

Sir Dinshah Petit replying on the debate said that if there was a constitutional objection it had been met by his accepting the amendment of Mr. Mehta.

On a division, the amendment was lost and the original proposition was agreed to.

COOPERAGE PROMENADE.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, according to previous notice, moved:

That the Commissioner be requested to report the cost of making on the north end of the Cooperage a promenade thirty feet wide with about fifty benches to be placed on either side and with a sufficient number of lights of the same type as were now fitted up at Chowpatty to be placed on either side of the promenade.

That the Commissioner be requested to put himself into communication with the Chairman of the Improvement Trust and to ascertain whether the Improvement Trust would allow such benches and lights to be placed on this part of the Cooperage.

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla the matter was postponed till the next meeting.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Golf Handicap Sweepstake.

The Bombay golf course was not in very good playing condition, when the Royal Bombay Golf Club held their weekly competitions yesterday morning. The heavy rain of the past week has made the greens very heavy, and in some places there was a considerable amount of "casual water." The new second green is in a particularly bad condition and will take some time to recover. The standard of play, therefore, was hardly up to the average and only one competitor did better than "Bogey's" score of 41 for the nine holes. There were two competitions, one for the seniors and one for the juniors, the conditions being by medal play under handicap over nine holes. Those who started early had to play through a sharp shower of rain, but it cleared up after a while. Jessop won the senior competition with a steady round of 40. With his handicap of one stroke his nett score for the nine holes was 39. He started with a five to the first hole and crossed the road in fourteen strokes. To the fourth hole he took seven strokes and this spoilt what was otherwise an excellent round, as he finished up the last five holes in nineteen strokes taking four, three and three respectively to the sixth, seventh and eighth holes. Thacker, who was second, played steadily for the first five holes, but had a bad sixth. McMillan and Abercrombie were both round in 41, the latter player finishing his round with two three's and two four's for the last four holes.

Very poor returns were made in the junior competition, the best card being sent in by Stewart who won with a nett score of 45, Harrington, Brandenburg and Cresswell tieing for second place with 46 each. Stewart started steadily with a six and two fives for the first three holes. He then had two sevens and a six for the next three, but reduced his average per hole by getting the seventh and eighth in three each, taking seven to the last hole. Results:—

SENIORS.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
J. W. Jessop ...	40	—1	39
L. Thacker ...	43	—3	40
W. S. McMillan ...	41	Scr	41
J. R. Abercrombie ...	41	+1	42
H. F. Busch ...	45	—2	43
Capt. H. S. Adair ...	43	+1	44
H. P. T. Lattey ...	44	Scr	44
M. F. Nicholson ...	45	Scr	45
E. E. Coombs ...	46	Scr	46
P. Ridd	47	—1	46
T. N. Powell ...	51	—3	48
R. C. Lowndes ...	49	—1	48
C. A. Russ ...	49	Scr	49
H. E. Hart ...	50	Scr	50

JUNIORS.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
A. P. Stewart ...	49	—4	45
H. E. Harrington ...	52	—6	46
C. F. Brandenburg ...	55	—9	46
P. W. Cresswell ...	50	—4	46
R. D. Bell	53	—6	47
J. D. Sherston-Baker ...	53	—6	47
G. M. Hossack ...	54	—7	47
J. H. Skelton ...	52	—4	48
E. E. Savi ...	55	—7	48
M. D. Crichton ...	57	—7	50
J. E. P. Curry ...	67	—8	59

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Warwicks' Easy Win over Byculla.

R. WARWICKS, 5; BYCULLA M. I., 0.

The match between the Warwicks and the Byculla Institute, which was postponed a few days ago on account of the heavy rains, was replayed yesterday evening. The moderate attendance of spectators, however, had an uninteresting game to witness. It was exciting enough for the first ten minutes, during which the soldiers, scored three times, but afterwards there was never the slightest doubt about the result. The soldiers playing very easy-going football, put on only two goals more, while they had no difficulty in preventing their opponents from registering a point. The Byculla side was completely out-classed throughout the game.

From the kick-off the Warwicks attacked at once and the Byculla team were afterwards very rarely out of their own half. Scoring commenced in the first two minutes. Parkes with some tricky work took the ball down the right wing and centred. Gilbert received the ball and, with only the goal-keeper to beat, scored without difficulty. Two minutes later again Jarvis tried a long shot, which Gardiner stopped, but failed to gather and Watson running in put the ball in the net. Five minutes went by while the soldiers still pressed and then Hillier took the ball along the right, and centred to Watson, who from a difficult position, about twenty yards from goal, scored with a fine shot. The rest of the first half was entirely in favour of the soldiers, who now with some warrant began to take things more quietly, and it was not till a few minutes before the interval that they scored again, Gilbert heading in from a clever centre of Hillier's

During the second half the Byculla men continued to make no show, and the soldiers scored once more through Watson, who after Gardner had saved an attempt by Ensor, drove in a decisive shot.

Final score:—

R. Warwicks 5
Byculla M. I.. 0

Teams:—

BYCULLA M. I.:—Goal, Gardner; back, Topper and Ridley; halves, Major Mullineaux and Brian; forwards, Stokes, Muir, Jackson, Peel and Alcock.

R. WARWICKS: Goal, Smart; backs, Bench and Turrell; halves, Heath, Jarvis and Barker, forwards, Parkes, Ensor, Watson, Gilbert and Hillier.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Goals. A.	P.
R. Warwicks ...	8	6	2	0	21	3	14
R. G. Artillery ...	8	5	2	1	13	5	12
R. A. Temperance ...	7	4	2	1	18	8	10
Bombay Gymkhana...	6	3	1	2	2	5	7
Byculla M. I.... ...	7	1	2	4	4	15	4
Hornets	7	2	0	5	4	19	4
Bombay Athletic ...	6	1	1	4	8	9	3
Y. M. C. A.	7	1	0	6	8	20	2

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

Open Challenge Lawn Tennis Tournament.

Meeting to be held between the 2nd and 6th September 1912, (both days included for play). Open to the services and members of the Poona, Bombay and Karachi Gymkhanas.

Gentlemen's Singles.—Entrance fee, Rs. 10 per player. Prize—A Silver Challenge Cup to become the property of the player winning it at three consecutive meetings. Present holder: Capt. T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C.

In addition to the above, a first prize will be awarded the winner. Should there be sufficient entries, a second prize will also be given.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—Entrance fee, Rs. 10 per player. Prizes.—Two Silver Challenge Cups, to become the property of the pair, winning them at three consecutive meetings. Present holders: Capt. T. C. Lucas, R. A. M. C., and Mr. A. W. Molony, The Roy. Dub. Fus.

In addition to the above, two first prizes will be awarded the winners. Should there be sufficient entries second prizes will also be given.

Ladies' Singles.—Prize.—A Silver Challenge Cup, to become the property of the player, winning it at three consecutive meetings. Present holder: Miss McIver.

Mixed doubles, if sufficient entries.—Entrance fee, Rs. 5, for men only. Entries to be made in pairs.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW BOOKS.

FROM MY HUNTING DIARY, the personal narrative of the German Crown Prince's hunting experiences in Ceylon and India in the winter of 1910-11.—The book, as the Prince explains in a modest preface, makes no pretence of literary merit. "My hand," he says, "is more accustomed to the bridle, the rifle and the alpenstock than the pen." The accounts of his first "bag" of elephants and tigers respectively in Ceylon and in India, are written in a spirit of boyish enthusiasm. Jungle life made a deep and lasting impression on him. The Englishmen call it 'The call of the East.' I, too, know it now, that call!" The wild grandeur of India, especially "the magic of the Indian evening" appealed to him irresistibly and fills him with a "homesick desire" to go back. When not singing the glories of nature in India, his Imperial Highness is praising the incomparable hospitality of his British hosts, and especially of Sir John Hewett, Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces. Of pigsticking, the Crown Prince says: "The Englishman says that three P's enrich existence in India—pigsticking, sport, and polo. He gives pigsticking the place of honour. I personally prefer polo, but that is a matter of taste. The most unpleasant part of pigsticking is the end. The boars do not succumb easily, and it often made my huntsman heart bleed to see some poor brave animal breathing its tortured last, fighting with three merciless lances, plunged in its palpitating body! But the gallop behind the game and the first successful thrust—heaven knows, that is sport, and no sport for old bachelors!" In a chapter on grouse shooting, while the guest of a Scottish nobleman, the Prince says: "Grouse shooting seems to me more enjoyable than grouse-eating. The served bird usually looks like badly underdone duck, and tastes as if shot too late." Life in a Scottish country house appealed to the Crown Prince as ideal. "In such a house every guest is looked after in the most delightful fashion. This solicitude, moreover, is so charming and unobtrusive that the recipient hardly notices his host is bothering about him at all. In their masterly treatment of guests the English are geniality personified. We Germans think a guest always has to be amused, and one is worried to death. There is nothing of that sort in England. There everybody does what he pleases. If one wants to ride, one has only to say so. Motoring, fishing, sailing, tennis, golf, flirting— it's all there! Those were, indeed, glorious days in old Scotland!" The book opens with a motto of the German chase in facsimile of the Prince's own handwriting:

Honoured is the huntsman's name,
For succouring his cherished game,
He honours God and hunts right true,
Who pays God's creatures their honour due.

"A LYTTEL BOOKE OF NONSENSE," by a writer who modestly hides himself behind the initials "R. D." (Macmillan. 3s. 6d. net), contains some clever Limericks. With the Limericks we have a wonderful collection of ancient-looking woodcuts and here are one or two samples of the nonsense rhymes:—

There was a young fellow of Sark,
Who wandered about in the Park;
When the constable said
He'd be better in bed,
He replied, "I'm afraid of the dark."

There was an old fellow of Reading,
Who went to his grand-daughter's wedding;
When they asked for a present
He tried to look pleasant,
But said, "This is what I was dreading."

There was a young lady of Bude,
Who frequently painted the nude;
So that some of her pictures
Invited the strictures
Of many an ignorant prude.

There was a young man of Lepanto,
Who started to teach Esperanto;
But they said, "It's too much,
We would sooner learn Dutch,"
And told him to pack his portmanteau.

There was an old lady of Nice,
Whose house was a haven of peace;
Till they all got so warm
Over Tariff Reform,
That they had to call in the police.

FORTY YEARS OF PARISIAN SOCIETY by Arthur Meyer, Editor of "Le Gaulois." (London: Eveleigh Nash. 10s. 6d. net.) M. Arthur Meyer has taken as the setting for his procession of shadows summoned from the past, one of the last of the great Paris salons that of the Comtesse de Loynes, "a woman," the author writes, "who came to Paris ignorant, without family, without connections, yet was brave enough to learn, clever enough to become a real power, thanks to her charm, and eager to devote this power to serve causes she believed to be noble ones." This strange woman, with the enigmatic blue-grey eyes and the wealth of dark hair, whom Alexandre Dumas fils christened "La Dame aux Violettes," in the long years in which she shone in Parisian society, from the days of the Second Empire to the stress of the Dreyfus affair, gathered about her all that was most famous in art, literature, and politics. From his vast storehouse M. Arthur Meyer has drawn a rich collection of anecdotes woven about the host of brilliant figures passing in and out of the Comtesse de Loyne's salon. Here is Paul Deroulede, Republican and perfervid Nationalist, arguing patriotism with a Frenchman inclined to give up France as hopeless. Well, says the latter "everything you Republicans do revolts me; I am a Catholic first and a Frenchman afterwards." It was the Comtesse de Loynes's ready, with which prevented a violent explosion from Deroulede. A Catholic first and a Frenchman afterwards? she laughingly repeated. "Oh! you lucky man to have been baptised before you were born." A wealthy Oriental named Bravais, in whose chateau Mme. de Loynes was staying with a party which included Ismail Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, gives M. Meyer the chance to tell a delightful anecdote of Oriental generosity. At this house-part Ismail Pasha startled his host by insisting on buying the chateau. But Belleau is not for sale, monseigneur! That is just why I want it. How much is it? So Bravais, wishing to end a rather awkward discussion, answered cheerfully. Oh, well if your Highness were to offer two millions—"They are yours, interrupted the Prince, and the chateau is mine." At the moment of taking leave of his host, Ismail Pasha turned to Bravis and said, "My dear Bravais, I never forget my word. Here is the cheque for two millions, and I'll make you a present of the chateau." It was a royal way of paying for hospitality. The agonising stress of the Dreyfus affair is brought home to the foreign reader of M. Meyer's pages. The phantom of national session stalked frequently in Mme. de Loyles's salon. A fragment of unrecorded history is how the gentle poet Francois Coppee tried to dissuade that mental grant Emile Zola from publishing his famous brochure "J'accuse." "I said—I even screamed," Coppee narrated at Mme de Loynes's dinner-table the day the brochure appeared, everything that my heart prompted to turn him from his horrible plan. I did my best to prove him that his work would be less a piece of special pleading for Dreyfus than an impious attack upon the Army; that there were no probabilites that his client was innocent, whereas it was absolutely certain that France was. Zola was immovable. I came to an end of my arguments and hurled at his head a sentence that I hoped would settle the matter. 'You have all your public against you, you poor fellow,' I said. 'You'll not sell a single book!' I really thought he was going to give in. He thought for a long time, but finally said, in tragic tones: 'You're right—but I have given my word'" M. Arthur Meyer's recollections on the origins of the Franco-Russian alliance are most interesting and full of information for the student of politics. Space forbids me to cull more in this place from a most readable book than a profoundly just reflection of the authors on the decline of woman's influence on politics and letters. "Democracy," he says by breaking down all distinctions, has done away with the barriers which for centuries guarded the old social hierarchy, and to-day our salons at their best have little individual character, and at their worst are all exactly alike. Men are all-powerful with regard to law, but women alone can influence manners. If women wishes to regain her empire over us, she must rule her own spirit first and become true woman again: and a true woman is a creature of true womanly grace, not of false masculine strength. Then she must assume the task of re-storing rhythm and harmony by combating the influence of the foreigner, the snobb, and the millionaire, those three conspirators against the right balance of society. And we own that we should like to see French women take the lead of this new crusade in all their pretty frills."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following general summary of crop and season reports in the Presidency for the past week is published:—

In Sind there was beneficial rainfall during the week and water in the canals is rising. Sowing and transplantation are in progess. The supply of fodder is deficient. In the Konkan the rainfall was general and seasonable. Transplantation continues and all crops are in good condition. Fodder is plentiful. Throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar there was good rain. Sowing and transplantation are in progress except in South Gujarat where they have been retarded owing to heavy rain. Crops are thriving. Green grass is now available and the fodder-supply is adequate. In the Deccan there was general and beneficial rainfall and prospects have improved. In the central portion the kharif sowings are much below normal and the contition of the crops is fair. Elsewhere crops are good. The fodder-supply is insufficient except in the three northern districts where green grass is available. Agricultural stock is reported to be deficient in parts of the Deccan, Cutch and Kolhapur. The prices of food-grains have risen in Ahmednagar and Sholapur, fallen in Surat and Dharwar; and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 30 to 55 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 29 to 47 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 35 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 38 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 1-4 to 9 and maize 9 to 11 seer per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 20th July, were 28,262 in the Panch Mahals and 4,599 in Kathiawar. The numbers on works are falling owing to good agricultural prospects. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Shalapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar were 59,668. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Jath, the numbers on test works were 2,0[illegible] and on gratuitous relief 5,250.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

The "Morning Post" says:—The statement made by Sir Edward Grey a day or two ago on the subject of a railway through Persia to India should allay any uneasiness that may have existed on the subject. The matter is at present in the stage of a preliminary study of routes. The important point, therefore, is that the British Government should make up its mind as to the general direction of the line which it would prefer. That line ought certainly to run to the south of the great expanses of desert which lie between the Afghan border and the regions of Teheran and Ispahan. The nearer it is to the sea the better, from the British point of view, and probably it ought to touch the coast at or near Bandar Abbas. The idea that no railway should be made cannot be seriously maintained. A desert is the best frontier possible, and where it exists should retain its character as a frontier, but that is quite a different thing from refusing to a country like Persia the benefits of railway communication, which are almost equivalent to the benefits of civilisation and good government. Great Britain has two interests in Persia. One of them is the defence of India. But that really depends upon the British Navy, the organisation of the military forces of the empire, and the general course of British foreign policy. The other is a trade interest. This can only be promoted by the creation of railways, in regard to which it is evidently desirable that they should be able to assist the transport of British goods. That must be the case with a railway which at some central point touches the sea. There are, no doubt, obligations which Great Britain has undertaken in respect of Persia. The construction of a railway from west to east will not interfere with them. These appear to be the general points of view from which the matter ought to be regarded. They will admit of more precise application when the various projects have taken specific shape.

MR. J. C. GALSTAUN.

Writing on July 1st the Sporting Editor of the "Daily Mail" writes:—Unless I am mistaken, a record was created by the buying in at 1,400gns. of the Alington Selling Plate winner, the Oriolita gelding, belonging to the Anglo-Indian sportsman, Mr. Galstaun. Mr. Galstaun had gambled heavily on the animal, and the knowledge of this, coupled with his easy success, led people to anticipate some lively proceedings at the sale. Mr. Thorneycroft, in particular, had the fancy to buy the winner, and he kept up the competition against Mr. Galstaun when all others had retired, deeming the price excessive, but the owner apparently would have gone on till Doomsday. He had previously brought off a coup with the same animal at Epsom buying him in on that occasion for 840gns.

SYNTHETIC HONEY.

An interesting case has just been decided in Paris. According to French law a manufacturer of commodities such as liqueurs is bound to add the words "de fantaisie" if they are manufactured in what the law stigmatises as an artificial manner. A few days ago a grocer was summoned much to his surprise by the Paris police for selling honey without the distinguishing label. This honey was not made direct from the collected nectar, argued the prosecution, and therefore was to be described as "miel de fantaisie." The grocer defended himself by saying that his honey was the outcome of a process perfectly familiar and legitimate amongst beekeepers—giving the bees sugar instead of the naturally collected nectar in order to stimulate an increased supply of honey. In his own case, however, the honey was even more legitimately acquired. Instead of giving his bees ordinary sugar he allowed them to make use of the sugar of their own honey. The Court, however, was unmoved by the ingenious defence and the offending grocer was condemned to a 25-franc fine; and pronouncement in addition was made that all such honey, not being the outcome of the bees' natural conversion of their natural food, must be distinguished as "miel de fantaisie"—now presumably to be rendered as "synthetic honey."

"DING-DONG BELL."

A pathetic narrative was related at the inquest at Ludgershall, Wiltshire, on July 4 on a three-year-old girl named Mead. On July 2 the little girl was playing with a kitten and singing nursery rhymes, one being "Ding, dong, bell, pussy's in the well!" The child declared that she would throw the kitten in a well in the garden, and later did so. During her mother's absence on the following afternoon she went to the well, apparently to look for the kitten. Soon afterwards she was missed from the house, and her body was found in the well. From the top of the well to the surface of the water the distance was eighty feet, while the water was thirty feet deep, the mother said orders had been given for the well to be sealed up, but she had cancelled them, because she would want water from it until a proper supply was laid on in the village. The coroner asked the police to see that the well was sealed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Found Drowned.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 26th July, 1912.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 27th instant, from 4 p. m. (weather permitting).

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 30th instant from 6 to 7-15 p. m. All recruits are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 26th July, 1912.

427. Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital) on Monday the 29th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Pedestrian traffic regulations, similar to those now being enforced in Calcutta, are about to be introduced at Colombo.

Babu Tulsi Das Kar, M. A., is appointed to be Professor of Physics at the Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from June 28th, 1912.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent reports that the settlement in Khost Valley is apparently proceeding satisfactorily; nearly all the Mangals have returned to their villages.

Allotments of coal plots in the Bokaro and Ramghur Coal Co., between the East Indian Railway and B. N. Railway, and the promoters, are being made and the prices of the shares has risen in Calcutta.

It is curious to note that Simla, the summer capital of the Government of India, had last year the largest number of enteric fever cases of any town in the Punjab. There is nothing to show the origin or causes for this.

The inability of the manufacturers to meet the demand for Eri silk has led to imitation cloths being put on the market. This has given the industry a bad reputation, to remove which an attempt is being made to put life and more capital into the industry.

About sixty species of eucalyptus seeds have recently been obtained from Australia for the Saharanpur Botanical Gardens, and the seeds have all germinated well. Extensive experiments with these seeds are in contemplation both at Saharanpur and at Dehra Dun.

In reply to an application from the Secretary of the Annandale Gymkhana Club to the Municipal Committee, Simla, to remit the rent of the club grounds for the year 1912, the Committee have expressed their regret that the state of their own finances does not permit of the remission being granted.

During the week ending the 23rd of July, 9,522½ chests of Indore opium were imported into Bombay, 3,072 during the same period 1,015 chests of Ahmedabad opium were imported. During the same week 125 chests of opium were removed from the Bombay warehouse for export to China by the s. s. "Arcadia."

Enthusiastic anglers, such as Colonel Palin, Capt. Hudson, 3rd Sappers and Miners, and Mr. Harker, P.W.D., have, says a Poona correspondent, set out a proposal to establish an Angling Association in the Bombay Presidency. The promoters consider that there is room for such an association in that part of India.

The many friends of Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Grose will be sorry to learn(writes the "Indian Witness") that owing to serious and persistent ill-health of Dr. Grose and on the urgent advice of three eminent physicians of Calcutta he has reluctantly resigned the pastorate of the Thoburn Church. They sail from Calcutta on the "City of Birmingham".

The committee of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club having been unable to fill the cast of "Cassilis' Engagement" it has been decided not to produce that piece. Its place will be taken by a composite bill, including Bernard Shaw's "Man of Destiny," with Mrs. Bingley in the principal part and a three act comedy called "Cupid and the Styx." The first performance will be about August 13th.

It is notified in the current "Punjab Gazette" that recognised medicinal preparations, imported and otherwise (other than morphia and its preparations) which contain opium in so small a proportion that restrictions in respect of their possession and sale can safely be withdrawn, are exempted from the operation of the opium rules. A schedule of exempted preparations is published with the notification.

The Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to direct that the village of Akolner in the Nagar taluka of the Ahmednagar district hitherto excluded from the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, and the village of Khedle Parmanand in the Nevasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar district hitherto excluded from the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge, Nevasa, shall, with effect from the 26th March, be included within the jurisdiction of the said Subordinate Judges respectively.

H. E. Lord Carmichael has already won his way to the hearts of the people in Eastern Bengal, says the "Indian Planters Gazette." His homely speeches have made him immensely popular and there can be no question as to the success of his visit so far. His sympathetic attitude towards all classes and his general "bonhomie have gained for him the good-will and affection of the people. An ideal ruler, he has made his influence for good, felt by all amongst whom he has moved."

On July 18 a rabid dog made its way into one of the classrooms of the C. M. S. Ladies' College at Colombo and severely bit two young ladies, Miss Maud de Saram, daughter of Mr. J. S. de Saram, police magistrate, Anuradhapura, and Miss Marjorie Austin, daughter of Mrs. O. H. Austin of Bambalapitiya. The dog also jumped at the teacher, Miss Clarke, and made a grab at her wrist, leaving marks. Miss Clarke with the young ladies and a servant boy, who was bitten at the same time, have gone to Coonoor.

The following note appears in the current issue of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review":—It is with profound [regret that following so shortly on our notice of the death of our late Editor, Dr. G. R. Badenoch we have now to record the sudden death, on the 24th of May 1912, of Mrs. Leitner, the widow of Dr. G. W. Leitner, the former Editor and proprietor of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review." Mrs. Leitner was born on the 30th of May, 1848, and survived her husband for thirteen years ... We desire to emphasise the vast debt which the "Review" has owed to her unremitting support ever since the death of Dr. Leitner.

Interesting experiments were carried out during the past year with the seed of Havana, Sumatra and Virginia tobacco in the Lucknow Government Horticultural gardens. The varieties used in the experiment were those which are an absolute necessity with cigar manufacturers, supplying as they do the covering leaves for cigars. The plants raised from the seed flourished to perfection, but a severe hailstorm destroyed the leaves when they were almost fully developed. The Hon. H. J. Davies, Superintendent of the Gardens, is doubtful if it is worth while cultivating the tobacco in Oudh, where the risk of hailstorms is great.

One matter to which the Nicholson Committee might direct their attention is the defective armament of the Volunteers in India. There is, the "Pioneer" believes, one mounted corps in the United Provinces which has the old '303 carbine which was discarded by the regular cavalry during the Boer War. This weapon is practically worn out and men who have to use it find difficulty in "getting on" the target at all, while their chance of becoming expert in musketry is out of the question. One cannot expect volunteers to be keen in such circumstances, while recruits will hang back by reason of the knowledge that they will be armed with a weapon that is of little practical use. If the auxiliary forces of India are to be counted as part of the garrison, they must first of all be properly armed.

The attempt which is to be made to found a Jewish colony in Angola will not be the first of the kind. Oliver Cromwell tried to found a Jewish state in Surinam, without success, and Marshal de Saxe projected a Jewish kingdom in South America, of which he was to be the king. In Queen Anne's time certain rich Hebrew merchants desired to purchase Brentford, at a cost of half a million, with a view to forming a Jewish settlement there, but the opposition of the clergy and the London traders led to the refusal of the offer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Comparatively barren as many recent London dramatic seasons have been, writes a correspondent by mail it is doubtful if any has seen the production of so many plays "born but to drop and die" as that which has now come to a close. It has undoubtedly been a disagreeable and anxious one for some of the theatrical managers; and yet the fault, or misfortune, has been largely of their own making. They exclaim bitterly at the capriciousness of the public. "It is utterly impossible to gauge popular taste in these days", they say. And yet, in striking contrast with insipidity after insipidity and failure after failure, in the West End of London, we have the Irish National Theatre and the Manchester Repertory Theatre producing a large number of original plays, and every one of them giving a great deal of real pleasure to the public. We have also before us the prolonged London success of such pieces as "Bunty Pulls the Strings," "Milestones," and "Fanny's First Play," as indications to the management of other theatres of what the public want. There are, indeed, many such indications; and if all our theatre managers would carefully study them, and note the general signs of the times, they should all be able to turn their playhouses into prosperous concerns.

A list of the utterly ignominious pieces which have been brought out in West London during the past six months would no doubt be, after a fashion, amusing to read; but most of them are already forgotten, and it is better to leave them in their quiet graves. Breathe not their names, let them sleep in the shade! Let us, rather, recall such fine things as Mr. Galsworthy's fantasy "The Pigeon," one of its author's most charming pieces; Mr. Eden Phillpotts' powerful drama "The Secret Woman," the performances of which at the Kingsway Theatre in February may be said to have driven the last nail into the coffin of the Censorship; the imaginative gaiety of Mr. Anthony Wharton's "At the Barn," still drawing large audiences to the Prince of Wales's; the intellectual cleverness of The New Sin, Mr. Macdonald Hastings first play, and, so far, his best; the hard sincerity of Miss. Sowerby's Rutherford and Son, one of the most promising first plays of our time; the masterly construction and ferocious realism of The Mind-the Paint Girl, one of the most vivid of all Pinero's social pictures; Mr. Cosmo Hamilton's The Blindness of Virtue, which was, at any rate, a fairly manful attempt to deal with what the author regarded as a serious defect in the education of young people; and that fine play, The Easiest Way, by the American dramatist, Mr. Eugene Walter. Every playgoer who can say that he has seen all these pieces during the past six months must acknowledge that the money he has spent at box-offices has not been entirely wasted. In some of them he has seen some very bad acting, and in others some that has been very good. In all of them he has seen work by dramatists which has merited his respect and applause.

So far as what may be called the Classic Theatre it is concerned, we have seen Sophocles' Œdipus, the King, at Covent Garden, and Euripides' Iphigenia among the Tauri at the Kingsway. We have also seen Othello at His Majesty's and She Stoops to Conquer, acted by the Manchester Repertory Company at the Coronet. Of these four performances, that which showed most respect for the text and spirit of the original, was incomparably the last-mentioned. It was, indeed, one of the most admirable performances of a classic play—and by a long way the most admirable of any of Goldsmith's—seen in London for many years. Of the performances of the two Greek plays, it is undoubtedly true that they drew thousands of spectators; but how far these were drawn by the sensational realism of the stage-management, and how far by the more ancient grandeurs of the dramas themselves, is a question on which it is easier to form an opinion than to prove it.

On the lighter side of the theatre's activities we have had the new musical comedy still brilliantly holding its own at the Gaiety, Shaftesbury, Adelphi, Globe, and Daly's while in the music-halls we have seen that continued and wonderful improvement in the quality of the entertainment which received its crowning acknowledgment in the recent interesting event at the Palace Theatre. An extraordinary amount of enterprise, intelligence, and artistic ability is concentrated on Musical Comedy and the Variety Theatre; and the result is a huge volume of public support. Their entire freedom from the various and serious limitations involved in the prevalence of the actor-manager system in the regular theatres is undoubtedly one of the causes of their popularity and progress.

The announcement is interesting that Mr. Charles Frohman is organising an International Musical Comedy Company which will play each season in productions to be alternately presented in London and America. Mr. Richard Carle and Miss Hattie Williams will be at the head of the organisation, and the first piece in which they will appear will be The Girl from Montmartre, a musical farce the book of which is by Georges Feydeau, author of The Gay Parisians, and the music is by Henry Bereny and Jerome Kern. This will be produced in New York at the Criterion Theatre early in August, and at the conclusion of the American season Mr. Carle and Miss Williams will appear in London.

On Thursday, July 18. Bunty Pulls the Strings, will celebrate its first birthday at the Haymarket Theatre. Produced last July in what is supposed to be the worst time of the year from the theatrical point of view, Bunty immediately took the town by storm, and has proved one of the most successful comedies of modern times. The author was absolutely unknown in London, none of the players had ever been heard of before; but the inherent charm, humanity, and humour of the play, and the vivid acting carried all before it, so that now, at the close of the theatrical season, it is still as attractive as when it first burst upon the town. Bunty has broken all records. She has given more performances in a year than any other play of modern times. Her birthday will be her 463rd performance. This is owing to the fact that ever since last September three matinees weekly have been given. No fewer than five companies are on the road in America, and two companies are going on tour in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Now, after her long spell in London, the management proudly boast that she is just as fresh as her own Scotch heather, and looks as if she was a permanent institution at the historic house in the Haymarket.

The repertory for the four weeks' Shakespeare Summer Season at Stratford-on-Avon, which begins on August 3, is to consist this year of A Midsummer Night's Dream, The Merry Wives of Windsor, As You Like It, Othello, Antony and Cleopatra, and Henry V., together with Sheridan's Rivals, and, of all works, Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's If I were King. Mr. F. R. Benson and his company will perform at the Memorial Theatre every evening and twice on Wednesdays and Saturdays. As regards the other portions of the four weeks' programme, there will be discussions on the pieces twice every week; lectures will be delivered by various well-known people; classes in folk-song and folk-dance will be held under the direction of Mr. Cecil Sharp, who will supervise also every week demonstrations in Morris dancing, sword dancing, and country dancing. In addition. Lady Gomme, Dr. Vaughan Williams, and others will lecture on various branches of folk-dance, folk-song, and folk-drama, while a concert of folk-music is also contemplated.

It is interesting to hear, through the Geneva correspondent of the "Standard", that all the Switzers still claim to be William Tells, on the strength of a postcard much in vogue in that Alpine Republic. The Kaiser—who is going to the manœuvres there this autumn—is thereon represented as remarking to a Swiss soldier, who has just scored a "bull": "Perfect, my boy. You have 100,000 marksmen like yourself; but what if 300,000 Prussian, were to enter your country?" "Then sire," replied the modern William Tell, "we should use a second bullet. Pretty good that; but still inferior to the way in which Bismarck once proposed to defeat an English invasion of Prussia. At one of his Parliamentary soirees, or "beer evenings," a deputy asked the Iron Chancellor—there was some trouble with this country on at the time—what he would do if 50,000 British troops were to land in Schleswig-Holstein. "What should I do?" replied Bismarck, on wiping his grizzled moustaches after a long deep draught of "Hafbrau," "I will tell you what I would do. I should have them all arrested by our police!"

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HIGH COURT—JULY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

677-11—Sham M and H Mariambai widow vs M N Worliwalla and others Mulji and K Jeh and S F Mans and N.
1041-08—Ardesir—Ruttonbai widow vs Lakhmivahoo widow—Bh K G Payne—Captain and Dastur.
556-12—Motichand—B Furshotumdas vs H Harmukhrav Malvi.
17-12—Ardesir Hamkhbai vs Jamnabai Shroff.
1014-11—Mulla Sukinaboo vs A K A H Manajiwala Manjcand Jehangir Malla.
7942-10 Edgelow R Narandas vs S Dhudha Kanga and S

Testamentary Suits.

24-08—Mulla Sagoonabai vs Tu'ajiLuximonThakurdas
17-11—R B and Nagindas, Bhanbai vs Thakur Mowji Gagoo Dadachanji and S.
18-11—Ardeshir Valibhai Jasa vs Ismail Noor Mahomed F P Favri.
20-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Bibibai vs Kulsambai widow Jehangir M and B.
22-11—Shamrao M and H Balwant Balkrishna vs Yeshwant L Pilgaokar Chitnis,
23-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Mangu widow vs Chhaganlal Jayshanker Bhaishanker.
24-11—Jehangir M and S Kulsambai vs Bai Bibibai R B and Nagindas.
25-11—Nanu H and Co Bai Valbhaji Ramji vs Mulji Jeewan K J Dubash,
3-12—Motichand C M Ismailji vs Bai Suknubai Mehta and D.
5-12—Nanu H and Co Munshi Saheb Allabux vs Roolab Payne and Co.
7-12—Madhowji Madhowji Virji vs Lakhmidas Mowji Tyabji
9-12—Motichand and D M N Sukal vs C Narandas R B and Nagindas
10-12—Patell and E P B Karanjia vs A M Karanjia M and Dalpatram.

Long Causes.

475-12—S B Mehta Padamsey Shivji vs Motilal Jugjiwan Mulji K and H.
498-12—Mat J and M Hajbrimal Motaji and Co vs C E Ashburner Unwalla P and P.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Long Causes.

685-11—Bick M R and Co Sadanand Ramkrishna vs J L Saklatwala and H D and Co.
637-09—Shroff D and D Labcharp Ramnarayen vs Kishanlal Motiram Khun L and M.
561-11—Mulla and M Dhakoomsi Kana Ram vs Shivdham Gopinath In person and Moti and D.
610-11—Ard H D and Co Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed vs Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa Wadia G and Co Payne and Co.
977-11—Payne and Co Anandji Hansraj vs Vallabhdas Khimji and Co Tyabji D and Co.
557-11—Edgelow and Co J D Dhiolandas and Co vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J and M,
865-11—Crawford B and Co The Municipal Comr for City of Bombay vs Nawab Kamal Jung Bahadur Bick M R and Co.
975-11—Dik D and K Fatmabai vs Tyabally Mahomedally Payne and Co.
724-05—Wadia G and Co Jivibai vs Gordhandas Bhimji Little and Co.
928-11—M B Chothia P D Powala vs M C Patell Jeh G and B
988-09—Tyabji D and Co Bhagwantrao Parashram vs Krishnarao B and Co Krishna Cap and V
991-09—Tyabjee D and Co Gujabai vs Krishnarao Balcrishna Cap and V
481-09—Jeh and S Raoji Hari Athavley vs S B Angre Edg G W and Co.
268-11—Pest B K and Co Mulji Jaitha and Co vs B Maanbhai and Co Jam B and D
687-11—Malvi H M and B Narsinghdas Jodhraj vs G Nowamchand Nemukhdas
437-10—Mat J and M Masomat Burji Kumar widow vs Bai Mohari widow Bhai K and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Long Causes.

491-09—[illegible]—Vithaldas Narcandas and another vs Narotumdas Jethanram and others Dikshit.
733-05—Craigie—S. A. Wagh and others vs B. S. Wagh and others—Malvi

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th July, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	25	11	25	3	35
Suez.....	25	14	5	0	55

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cypher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (7-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-12).

Dilon reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Talifu and Yunnanfu (25-7-12).

Mr. Plowden, who is lying ill in Switzerland, has become so prominently associated in the public mind with Marylebone police court, that few people know what a part he has played in the history of a British possession. When Governor Eyre was suspended after the negro rebellion in Jamaica as the result of the report of a Commission which inquired into his conduct, he was succeeded by Sir James Peter Grant, who had married Mr. Plowden's sister. The young man accompanied the new Governor to Jamaica as his private secretary, remaining with his brother-in-law for two years. Becoming a barrister on his return to London, Mr. Plowden was appointed Recorder of Wenlock in 1878, and ten years later he went to the Bench at Marylebone. Five of his brother magistrates, by the way, can equal his twenty-four years' service. Mr. Bros, of Clerkenwell, and Mr. Horace Smith, of Westminster, were also appointed in 1888, while Mr. Cruts Bennett took his seat two years earlier. The seniors are Sir Albert de Rutzen, who first officiated—also at Marylebone—as long ago as 1876, and Mr. Marsham, whose career as a metropolitan stipendiary commenced three years later.

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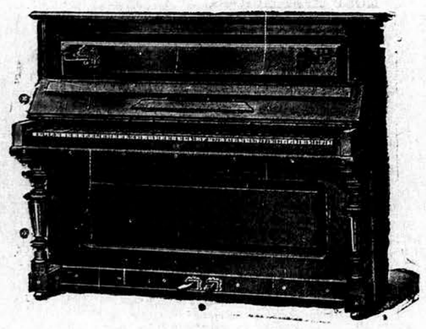

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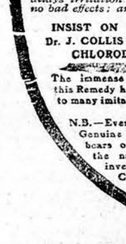

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